

TOMORROW

After the Pope
Roger Boyes in Warsaw
analyses why martial law
is likely to be lifted in
Poland this week
Postcard from the beach
Suzy Menkes on what is
being covered up this
year
Twins reunited
A unique experiment in
the debate over heredity
and environment

Opec peg on prices expected

Oil ministers from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, meeting in Helsinki today, are expected to defer any change in oil prices until the end of the year. This would mean maintaining the reference price at \$29 a barrel, despite oil market speculation about the exporters' ability to resist price cuts. Page 13

Reagan awaits Soviet reaction

President Reagan says he hopes the Madrid European security conference agreement will be a step towards achieving a more stable relationship with the Soviet Union. Other participants are trying to decide whether the East or West will benefit more from the accord. Page 4

40 held in raids

Armed police officers investigating an international drugs smuggling operation have arrested up to 40 people after raids in Gloucestershire and Avon. Page 3

Chad refusal

A call by African leaders for talks to end fighting in Chad has failed to persuade the Nigerien authorities to negotiate with the rebels. Page 5

Belgian crisis

The debt-ridden Belgian Government is struggling to find a way of paying for 1984 and is working overtime to prepare for next year's crucial budget. Page 2

Breaking links

Pressure is mounting among some leading members of the TUC for unions to break their strong traditional links with the Labour Party. Page 2

Missile protest

Canadian anti-nuclear and disarmament groups are planning legal action to block the decision to allow the testing of American cruise missiles in north-western Canada. Page 5

Mines cleared

The problem of clearing minefields around Port Stanley in the Falkland Islands has been dramatically reduced with an area of 80 sq km now declared safe. Page 2

Kremlin test

Mr Nikolai Shekolov, the Soviet Interior Minister under President Brezhnev, may face trial for corruption. If he is tried, it will be a test of the influence wielded by supporters of the late Mr Brezhnev in the Andropov regime. Page 4

NZ struggle

New Zealand, with eight wickets in hand, need 330 runs to beat England in the first of the Cornhill Test Match at the Oval. Page 18

Leader page 11

Letters: On the docklands from the President of the Landscape Institute; pensions policy from Mr Raymond Nottage and Mr Gerald Rhodes; oil royalties from Professor D. R. Denham. Leading articles: British Telecom; Madrid conference. Features: pages 8-10

How we can help the oppressed, by the Prince of Wales; Neil Kinnock's Labour vision; Anne Sofie on the challenge and opportunity of youth unemployment. Spectrum: Keith Fletcher recalls a riot-ridden MCC tour. Modern Times: the dubs dance on. Obituary, page 12

Lieutenant-General Michel Micombero, Gabrielle Roy

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Hattersley out to 'raise hackles' in campaign

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Mr Roy Hattersley, in an appeal yesterday to many of the lower-paid workers whose votes he needs in the Labour Party leadership contest, advocated an "incomes policy which makes sure that inflation is held down and real earnings are preserved" and which "produces a better deal particularly for the bottom of the incomes scale."

It might be that his destiny during the campaign was to raise a few hackles, he said, "but the idea that free collective bargaining, which is essentially the victory of the strongest, which has left the public sector workers, the agricultural workers, the shopworkers so far behind, that that manifestation of the free enterprise system should be a canon of socialism is simply bizarre."

Mr Hattersley said that a credible arrangement with the unions about wages was one essential element lacking from Labour's economic policy at the general election, a policy that was "literally incredible."

The party had been afraid of talking about it, he said, in case someone "parrot-cried 'incomes policy, incomes restraint'."

Mr Hattersley was discussing on BBC radio's *World This Week* his personal manifesto which is being sent to local Labour parties, trade unions and other affiliated bodies, and Labour MPs, all of whom have votes in the electoral college.

Mr Hattersley, who is generally believed to be some way behind Mr Neil Kinnock in votes pledged or expected, said that the contest was absolutely open.

The best assessment was that Mr Kinnock was substantially ahead in the constituencies, that he himself was slightly ahead among Labour MPs, and that each could be sure of nearly 50 per cent of the vote, which represents 40 per cent of the college.

There was 14 or 15 per cent of the trade union vote uncommitted, he said, so it was far more open than Mr Clive Jenkins, a leading trade union

supporter of Mr Kinnock, made out.

In his manifesto Mr Hattersley called for changes in party policy and organization. He was scathing about the "pathetically inadequate" organization at the party's London headquarters and the incompetent campaign arrangements.

Labour's economic policy was a net vote loser, he wrote in his manifesto. Their vague hopes of achieving growth through government spending were barely understood and rarely believed.

"The British people, not being stupid, realized that the whole strategy lacked two essential ingredients: a coherent plan for investment and a scheme to combat inflation."

If they were to respect and trust the people they must begin to listen to their opinions on the policy which lost the party most votes: defence and disarmament. The party's opposition to Cruise and Pershing, and its rejection of Trident, was widely shared. "But the notion that we might give up our nuclear protection if others did not do the same was overwhelmingly rejected."

Mr Kinnock's election address, which he calls his statement of views, is to be published today.

A third candidate, Mr Peter Shore, speaking in Sheffield last night, said that Labour's defeat was because they lost contact with their traditional supporters, and ceased to be the party which millions knew, respected and trusted, and because their energies had been turned not against the Conservative enemy but against themselves.

They must reappraise policies, and see that the "cultural revolution" was over which had sought to "mangle" the next Labour government so that it would not betray the Labour cause.

In the campaign to cleanse and purify the party, he said, no theme was stronger or more poisonous than the charge of betrayal levelled against the party's elected representatives.

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Open champion again: Tom Watson, United States, at Royal Birkdale taking the Open Championship for the fifth time. Report, page 19

Helicopter may have hit seagulls

Reason for Sikorsky crash remains a mystery

From Craig Seton, St Mary's

Department of Transport investigators are waiting yesterday for the wreckage of the British Airways Sikorsky 61 helicopter to be lifted from the seabed a mile off the Isles of Scilly to find out why it crashed and sank almost immediately, killing 20 people on board, including eight children.

Six people, two of them children, who were orphaned by the crash, escaped after the aircraft's flotation system apparently failed.

The survivors were rescued by the St Mary's lifeboat after 30 minutes in the water.

Early signs indicate that the Sikorsky, flying from Penzance to St Mary's in fog, suffered a severe mechanical failure or hit a flock of seagulls at about a hundred feet, plunged out of control and broke up, at least partially, when it hit the sea.

Normally the passenger helicopter would have been able to float in an emergency if it managed to touch down under some power, but the lifeboat, which was first to arrive, found two flotation outriggers into which the undercarriage retracts, floating on the surface.

Mr Matt Lethbridge, co-swain of the lifeboat, yesterday described the scene: "We could not believe it. We expected to see the helicopter floating on the surface. To find half a dozen people floating around in thick fog was really unbelievable."

The survivors, two pilots, two Scilly Isles women and two children, were without life-jackets, suggesting there had been little or no time to prepare for ditching.

Divers are also reported to have found dead and mutilated seagulls floating on the surface, which may have caused the

disaster, two minutes flying time away from the heliport on St Mary's.

Air traffic control at St Mary's had lost contact with the aircraft at 12.58 pm and it appeared there had been no time to send a May Day.

The accident was the first since the helicopter service between Penzance and the Scillies began in 1964. More than a million passengers have been carried. At the peak of the holiday season up to 12 flights a day leave Penzance for the popular islands' resorts.

and a brother and sister died. Ellen Hanslow aged 15, an only child, lost her parents.

Both children were in hospital yesterday on the Scilly Isles as four Department of Transport crash investigators arrived.

A Royal Navy Auxiliary ship, The Seaforth Plansman, was above the wreckage of the Sikorsky, 200 feet below the surface, as navy and civilian divers tried to find out how to raise it to the surface.


All hope of finding more survivors has been abandoned.

The crash investigators, and an official from British Airways air safety branch, "debriefed" the two helicopter pilots who survived, Mr Neil Charlton and Mr Dominic Lawton. They were said to be severely shocked yesterday.

Their cabin attendant Mr Robin Lander, aged 22, from Penzance died.

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Women's hopes of having babies 'ruined in pelvic surgery'

A leading micro-surgeon has accused colleagues who use conventional techniques of 'ruining' women's hopes of having babies by performing pelvic surgery and removing their ovaries.

Mr Robert Winston, who runs the infertility clinic at Hammersmith Hospital, west London, called for higher standards of surgery during operations to relieve pelvic pain and remove ovarian cysts.

His warning is based on a study of 108 patients who were referred to the Hammersmith hospital with tubal damage during three months in 1979.

Mr Winston said: "The horrifying statistic is that of those patients, 29 only had not had previous pelvic surgery. Seventy-nine of them had had previous pelvic surgery."

Most of those 79 women had been damaged by their operations, which in some cases had not been necessary, he said.

That was a "crushing indictment" because the damage could have been avoided by using micro-surgical techniques.

Most of the women had had clean pelvises to start with, so there was no excuse for the damage. Mr Winston said that 21 of the 79 women were "totally inoperable".

A follow-up of the patients over the past four years showed that 42 per cent of those who had not had previous operations had become pregnant, compared with less than 10 per cent of those who had.

"The most intractable problem remains iatrogenic (disease caused by doctors). Currently, 65 per cent of our referrals have already had conventional surgery and this is now a major cause of avoidable damage. At least half of these women have had such damage that further surgery is pointless."

Mr Winston runs one of the few National Health Service programmes on test-tube babies, producing his unit's first successful birth, and the first test-tube baby on the NHS for more than a year, earlier this month.

Woman of 73 dies year after mugging

Miss Nora Hussey, aged 73, has died of her injuries a year after she was attacked by teenagers.

She did not recover from the spine damage she suffered when she was knocked to the ground as she fed the birds in Church Bank, near Bradford Cathedral. She never walked again after the attack.

Mr Neville Higgs, administrator at St. Mary's Hospital, Bradford, said yesterday: "She died late on Saturday and it was apparent that the injuries she sustained in the assault last year had a permanent effect. We have reported the death to the coroner. It is for him to decide how she died."

One of the nurses said: "She was a very brave lady. This is a terrible tragedy."

Miss Hussey, of Tyne Street, Bradford, was attacked on one of her daily trips to feed the birds. Two youths tried to snatch her handbag and she struggled with them she was knocked over.

She said after the attack: "There was only a couple of pounds in the bag but they tried to steal it. They were cowards."

Last December at Bradford Crown Court, two youths, aged 16 and 17 were sent to Borstal after admitting attempted robbery. The older youth also admitted causing grievous bodily harm.

The police said last week: "We do not yet know if there is a possibility of further charges being brought."



Lonely lot: PC Mackleworth, the Dixon of the dock scene, goes about his duty on the 480 acre patch which is the centre of redevelopment by the London Dockland Development Corporation. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

PC on the beat where no one lives

By Stewart Tessler, Crime Reporter

P.C. Colin Mackleworth is a Metropolitan Police home beat officer, one of those tiny fingers at the end of the long arm of the law sent out into the streets in increasing numbers to find or rebuild relationships with the public.

But working a few miles east of Scotland Yard P.C. 278H has a beat unlike any other in London or perhaps Britain. No-one lives on PC Mackleworth's beat - unless the growing population of fish at his feet and birds above his head count.

His beat is the 480 walled acres of what used to be the West India, Millwall and Poplar docks which span the great walls of the early nineteenth-century docklands.

redemption by the London Dockland Development Corporation.

On a hot summer's day PC Mackleworth paces Herons Wharf as a water skier switches past in what was the export section of the West India Dock. Helicopters chatter overhead bringing visitors from an inquiry into road plans. Port of London barges, now redundant, are moored near by and a huge carp idles beneath them among shoals of other fish.

The constable first crossed the threshold of West India Dock's number one gate last December, entering what is still private property until the great walls of the early nineteenth-century docklands

come down. Senior officers at Limehouse decided it would be a worthwhile investment to introduce a police presence as the face of the docks began to change.

P.C. Mackleworth, aged 37, with 11 years experience, admits he was less than keen to exchange the normal life of policing on ordinary streets for the potentially lonelier life of the docks. A hive of construction work, his beat threw up mud in winter and dust in summer.

The area includes new developments for small businesses, Billingsgate Market moved downstream from its old site, and large-scale developments which are being built. Between 9am and 5pm

there may be thousands of people working in the docks but at twilight the place is left to its ghosts and water rats.

P.C. Mackleworth tends to work a day shift, getting to know local firms as they set up, liaising with security men and his colleagues on the other side of the walls.

His writ is somewhat limited. He can, and has, made arrests, two to date, but he can do nothing about driving offences because the roads are still private.

He has pulled his first corpse from the grey water, using a borrowed dinghy, and there are signs that the docks could present criminal problems in time.

CND rally will call for arms freeze

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament is to make a call for a freeze on nuclear weapons one of the key themes for its big London demonstration planned for October.

With the general election result having provided a big setback for the campaign, CND is emphasizing to its local groups that a big turn-out in October is needed to restore momentum. Stickers asking "Where will you be on October 22?", to be followed by stickers urging people to "Be in London", are being distributed.

At the national council meeting at the weekend, the campaign decided to broaden the themes from opposition to cruise and Trident, to focus on the freeze movement, which has been gathering support in the United States, and to take in opposition to the new Tornado aircraft which have a nuclear capability.

Mr Bruce Kent, general secretary of CND, said yesterday: "We are doing our best to broaden our base to involve people who are concerned about the freeze. There are a lot of people who may not have got into the precise arguments about cruise, Trident and SS-20s, but who see the urgent need to stop the escalation of nuclear weapons at all levels. CND should be reaching out to people who may not agree with us from A to Z, but do agree from A to K."

Support for a freeze did not imply any lessening in opposition to Trident and to cruise missiles which are due to be deployed in Britain by the end of the year, as they would be covered by a freeze, he said.

CND would support both the United Nations' Association's proposals for a multilateral freeze, and the United States freeze movement which wants a bilateral negotiated freeze between the superpowers, but which has also opposed cruise and Pershing as a first step, and individual steps to freeze nuclear weapon deployment.

Museum to waive fee for jobless

Unemployed fathers and their families are to be given free admission to the Museum of Army Transport at Beverley, Yorkshire for two weeks, starting today.

The ruling was made by Colonel Teddy Penn, the museum's director, after three children were caught climbing in through a window.

They told him their unemployed fathers could not afford to take them to the museum, which opened last month.

Colonel Penn said: "These children explained why so many youngsters try to sneak in."

Javelin pierces girl's skull
Samatha Altherton, aged 13, of Lowfields Avenue, Eastham, Merseyside, is critically ill in Walton Hospital, Liverpool, after a javelin pierced her skull during a school sports day.

A safety officer and a physical education inspector will today investigate the accident, which occurred at Wirral Grammar School for Girls on Friday.

Boy saves friend from well
Nicky Anderson, aged 9, of Newland Crescent, Radford, Nottingham, saved his friend Anthony Wright, also aged nine, after he fell into five feet of water at the bottom of well on a level allotment at Radford on Saturday.

Victims' holiday
Ten elderly victims of crime in Liverpool are to receive a week's holiday at the seaside at Llanston, Norfolk, paid for by the proceeds of a Huanston church festival.

Bus burnt out
Forty passengers escaped unhurt from a double-deck bus which caught fire on the A10 at Southey, Norfolk, on Saturday. The bus was burnt out.

Armed drugs squad officers arrest 40

From A Correspondent, Cheltenham

Police officers are investigating an alleged international drugs smuggling operation based in a Cotswold village.

Up to 40 arrests were made on Saturday by drugs squad officers, many wearing bullet-proof jackets and carrying handguns, after a raid on the Moreton Vale Farm, Gloucestershire. Other arrests were made at the same time elsewhere in Gloucestershire and in Avon and a quantity of drugs were seized.

One of those being questioned is Mr David Palmer, aged 38, who runs a garage adjoining an old airstrip where he keeps a light aircraft which he uses for business trips to Ireland. The police brought their own helicopter to the airstrip.

Mr Palmer also operates an

export business to the Bahamas. Last night Gloucestershire police were refusing to say very much about the operation, which had taken three weeks of planning by regional crime squad officers and customs men.

Chief Insp Ronald Johns said: "A number of arrests have been made following an investigation into the importing of drugs."

Among those being questioned is Miss Wendy Nicholls, Mr Palmer's girlfriend. People in Moreton Vale Farm had not seen Mr Palmer for a week before the raid.

Last night the telephone at the garage was being manned by a police officer. Two others stood outside guarding the property.

Kelly group plan court protest

Supporters of the "Free Dennis Kelly" campaign will demonstrate outside Liverpool Crown Court today as part of their protest against the life sentence imposed on Kelly for the murder of Mr Billy Osu.

Mr Alan Drummond, a campaign committee member, said yesterday of the damage caused to a green at the Royal Birkdale golf club on Saturday: "We do not condone people vandalizing the golf course and we do not encourage them to do it. We have to abide by the law, but people are determined to prove his innocence."

Solicitors acting for Kelly, of Duncombe Road, South Garston, Liverpool, are appealing against conviction on the grounds of misdirection by Mr Justice Caulfield.

Kelly, aged 33, unemployed, was jailed five years ago. Mr Osu, aged 38, from Admiral Road, Toxteth, was stabbed after a brawl.

Comedian's clothes fail to amuse

Billy Connolly, the comedian, has been judged by the Mr Harry tailoring company to be one of Britain's worst dressed public figures.

The company said that Mr Connolly's dress sense, like his humour, had lots of shock appeal.

Mr Harry also criticized Patrick Moore, the astronomer, William Rushton, the humorist, Ian Botham, the cricketer, Harry Secombe, the entertainer, Jim Davidson, the comedian, and Clive James, the journalist.

The company said Mr Rushton seemed to "revel in his scruffiness", Mr Botham believed "that real men do not bother about their clothes", Mr Secombe had lost weight but had not bought a new wardrobe, the styles of Mr Davidson and Mr James were out of date, while Mr Moore's jackets were too small.

The nominations for the best dressed men were the television presenter, Michael Aspel, Steve Davis, the snooker player, Terry Wogan, the disc jockey, Sandy Gall, the newsreader, Ernie Wise, the comedian, Russell Harty, the television presenter, Sir Robin Day.



Billy Connolly

Blazing victim went back for friend

Mr Glyn Williams, aged 37, as being hailed yesterday as a hero after an explosion at an aluminium powder works in Holyhead, Anglesey, on Saturday night.

After the blast tore apart the complex of buildings and started fires, Mr Williams, his clothes alight, went back into the blazing factory to look for a friend.

But his workmate, Mr Jack Targrave, had made his escape. Last night they were in joining beds in the Bangor hospital suffering from burns. The men had been on the late shift at the Alpo aluminium plant, which produces powder

Gallery design loses curves

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Curves in the design for the national Gallery extension have been straightened out in plans to be put before the gallery's trustees today. If the new version is approved it will be studied closely by reviewers who backed one of the main losers in the design contest.

"We hear that the doughnut is gone," Mr Martyn Grogan, director of the London Land Investment and Property

Company, said yesterday. His company supported the design from Skidmore, Owings and Merrill of Chicago.

All designs were rejected in a controversial competition organized last year by the Government's Property Services Agency. The London-based entrants Akenside, Barton and Karalek, were told to design a new version closer to the gallery's demands for a "basilica-like" structure for the

vastest site next to the present gallery in Trafalgar Square.

Senior staff of Akenside and the gallery have worked for many months on a new design and have made visits to modern galleries abroad.

London Land says it will sue Mr Patrick Jenkins, Secretary of State for the Environment, for costs and estimated profit lost through its rejection in the competition.

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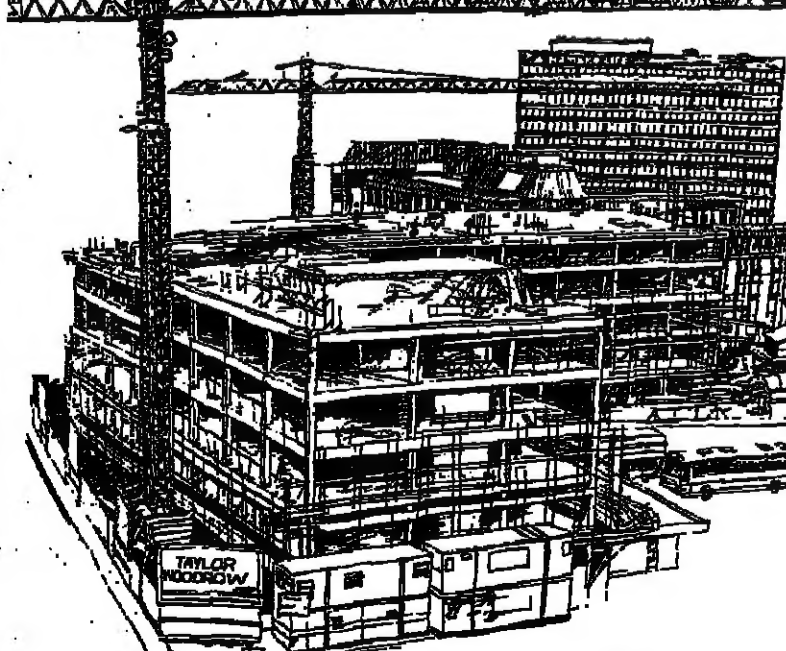


The award-winning Hambro Life Centre in Swindon. An open-plan, air conditioned office block clad in a light buff coloured aluminium finish.

Architects: YRM Architects and Planners together with Peter Carter Architects. Structural Engineers: F. Samuels and Partners. Building Services Consultants: YRM Engineers, Quantity Surveyors: Gleeds.

Taylor Woodrow is busy completing its second project for Hambro Life Assurance. The first, the prestigious three storey Hambro Life Centre in Swindon, was awarded a commendation in the 1982 Financial Times Architecture at Work Awards.

Its 7,000 square metres of largely open-plan floor space and landscaped courtyard make it a very agreeable place in which to work. The second, when it is completed, will be a five storey, L-shaped office building worth some £9 million.



On its way to completion, the first part of the three-phase Hambro Life Centre in Swindon.

The building, with a net floor area of about 10,000 square metres, is constructed in reinforced concrete and will be clad with glass and aluminium curtain walling with a special colour coatings similar to the Hambro Life Centre.

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Canadian peace groups up in arms over decision on cruise tests

From John Best, Ottawa

Peace and disarmament groups have declared war against the Canadian Government's decision to permit the testing of American cruise missiles in north-western Canada.

Minutes after the decision was announced on Friday by Mr. Allan MacEachen, the Foreign Minister, a coalition of 25 peace groups announced plans to seek a court injunction to stop the test programme. In Toronto, a week-long anti-cruise vigil began on Saturday.

Peace activists have vigorously fought the testing since it became known last year that the Americans were pressing for it.

The Liberal Government's decision to grant the United States request had begun to look more and more like a foregone conclusion after Mr. Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, publicly endorsed it some months ago as part of Canada's collective security obligations. The formal request was re-

ceived just over a month ago. The cruise is designed to carry nuclear warheads, but the weapons to be tested in Canada will not be armed.

The issue apparently provoked a lively debate in Mr. Trudeau's Cabinet; some members were known to be against the testing.

Mr. MacEachen, announcing the decision at a press conference after a day-long Cabinet discussion, said "the security of our democratic values and our open society - was indivisible from the security of others."

He emphasized that Canada remained determined to make its own contribution to arms control and disarmament negotiations, a point he also made in a letter to Mr. George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, advising him of the decision.

Mr. MacEachen suggested that Canada might reconsider its position if there was a "substantial" breakthrough at

the US-Soviet talks in Geneva on medium-range missiles.

The decision gives the go-ahead for between four and six flight tests a year of air-launched cruise missiles over a 1,600-mile flight path from the far north to a weapons range on the Alberta-Saskatchewan border.

The arrangement will last five years, though Canada has the right to veto any particular test. Miss Pauline Jewett, the foreign affairs spokeswoman for the New Democratic Party and a leader in the fight against cruise testing, told reporters: "This is a black Friday for all Canadians."

Both she and Mr. Allan McKinnon, spokesman for Conservative Opposition - who is not opposed to the testing in principle - said the Government should have awaited the outcome of the Geneva talks.

The US Embassy issued a statement welcoming Canada's decision.

Security breakthrough at Madrid

Question of which side gained more must wait

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Delegates at the European security review conference are waiting to see if Malta at today's plenary continues delaying tactics or whether they can all signal to their foreign ministers to come here for the concluding session.

Provisional agreement on a compromise "declaration of Madrid" was reached late on Friday by all the Western, communist and neutral countries attending, Malta excepted. Malta wants more attention paid to the Mediterranean region's security problems.

Speeches by the foreign ministers will indicate the way each nation answers the basic question at the almost three-year-old Madrid gathering: Has the West or the communist bloc gained more?

One of the first results of the meeting could well be a Soviet propaganda barrage against the Americans installing the Euro missiles at next January's European disarmament conference, the single most significant product of Madrid, or at a preparatory meeting in October.

But on a longer-term basis, the advantages may well lie with the West from Madrid. This is essentially because neutrals such as Austria and Switzerland succeeded with patient diplomacy in sketching a final document, now accepted with compromises which favour the Western values these two countries so obviously share.

Perhaps the best perspective from which to judge the outcome is from its worst moments, the eight month long recession last year under the impact of material law declared in Poland.

For months, the Reagan Administration manoeuvred to put the blame on the Soviet Union for the break up of the meeting in complete failure as a sign of the returned cold war.

The neutrals last spring revised their draft after the Americans had returned to negotiate on the bidding of their European allies.

Mr. Yuri Andropov, the Soviet leader, then held up things by refusing any Western amendment to the neutrals' draft, but finally accepted a Spanish compromise.

Much thinking, Western diplomats admit, is required to prepare for the European disarmament conference, with a first stage devoted to confidence-building measures to reduce risks of surprise military attacks.

The extension of the area to be covered by the measures now the Soviet Union up to the Urals and from the Atlantic Ocean the other way, is one of the Madrid gains. The mandate limits notification by the West to sea and air operations in the Atlantic only to when they are connected with Nato land forces movements in Europe. The Americans' rapid deployment force in the Middle East is thus excluded.

The Western allies have to decide on an incremental approach, notification of troop movements say up to 40 days, instead of three weeks as now, or combining this with new measures, for instance moving back bridging equipment from the Elbe.

Nuclear weapons are not excluded from the disarmament conference, although the chief forum is obviously Geneva.

The West's task is to keep the debate on confidence-building measures, whereas the Russians are likely to prefer vague disarmament proposals.

The Helsinki process has no sanctions machinery and so can only reasonably be asked to exercise political and moral pressure. Under the impact of Poland, the Madrid document upholds for the first time the rights of workers to establish trade unions.

President Reagan has announced that the US will sign the Madrid European security conference agreement "with the hope that it will serve as a step toward achieving our objective of a more stable and constructive relationship with the Soviet Union."

In a special statement here on Friday night, he said that the US had agreed to the concluding document of the 35-state Madrid conference with "no illusions about the nature of the Soviet Union or about the system, which it seems to impose over much of Europe."

He added: "In an ideal world, agreements such as this would not be necessary. But we believe it is the best agreement attainable, one which significantly improves on the (1975) Helsinki Final Act and advances the efforts of the West to hold out a beacon of hope for those

in the East who seek a more free, just and secure life."

Mr. George Shultz, the Secretary of State, would be willing to go to Madrid to sign the conference agreement if other participating states thought it would be desirable for foreign ministers to do so, a senior State Department official said.

Such a trip would open up the possibility of a meeting in Madrid between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister. They would be able to discuss arms control and other issues.

The possibility of a summit meeting between Presidents Reagan and Andropov might also come up. Both President Reagan and President Andropov have said they would be ready to hold summit talks if these were carefully prepared and offered good prospects of success.

Leading article, page 11

Shchokolov case tests 'Brezhnevite' strength

From Richard Owen, Moscow

An impending decision on the fate of one of the late President Brezhnev's senior ministers will be a test of the influence still wielded by leading "Brezhnevites" in Mr. Yuri Andropov's regime, informed sources say.

Mr. Nikolai Shchokolov, who was Minister of the Interior under Mr. Brezhnev, was dismissed in disgrace soon after Mr. Andropov came to power, and may stand trial for corruption. If he is tried, Mr. Shchokolov would face possible death sentence.

Mr. Shchokolov, who is 72, climbed up the party ladder with Mr. Brezhnev and was one of his closest associates for several decades. In a final act of ingratiation, he was expelled from the Communist Party central committee at the June plenum. The announcement of his expulsion omitted the title "comrade", suggesting that further action is being prepared against him.

Sources said that Mr. Shchokolov was being protected by Mr. Konstantin Chernenko, who was also a member of Mr. Brezhnev's inner circle and was the late leader's choice as successor. Mr. Chernenko, who is 71, was initially eclipsed in the power struggle which followed Mr. Brezhnev's death, but has recently regained influence in the Kremlin. He made the main speech on ideology at the June plenum, and has subsequently received several foreign delegations.

Mr. Chernenko is thought to have taken advantage of Mr. Andropov's failing health to impose a stalemate in which the Soviet leader has been obliged to trim his reform programme and make concessions to the entrenched bureaucracy he inherited.

Mr. Andropov none the less appears determined to press on with his campaign against



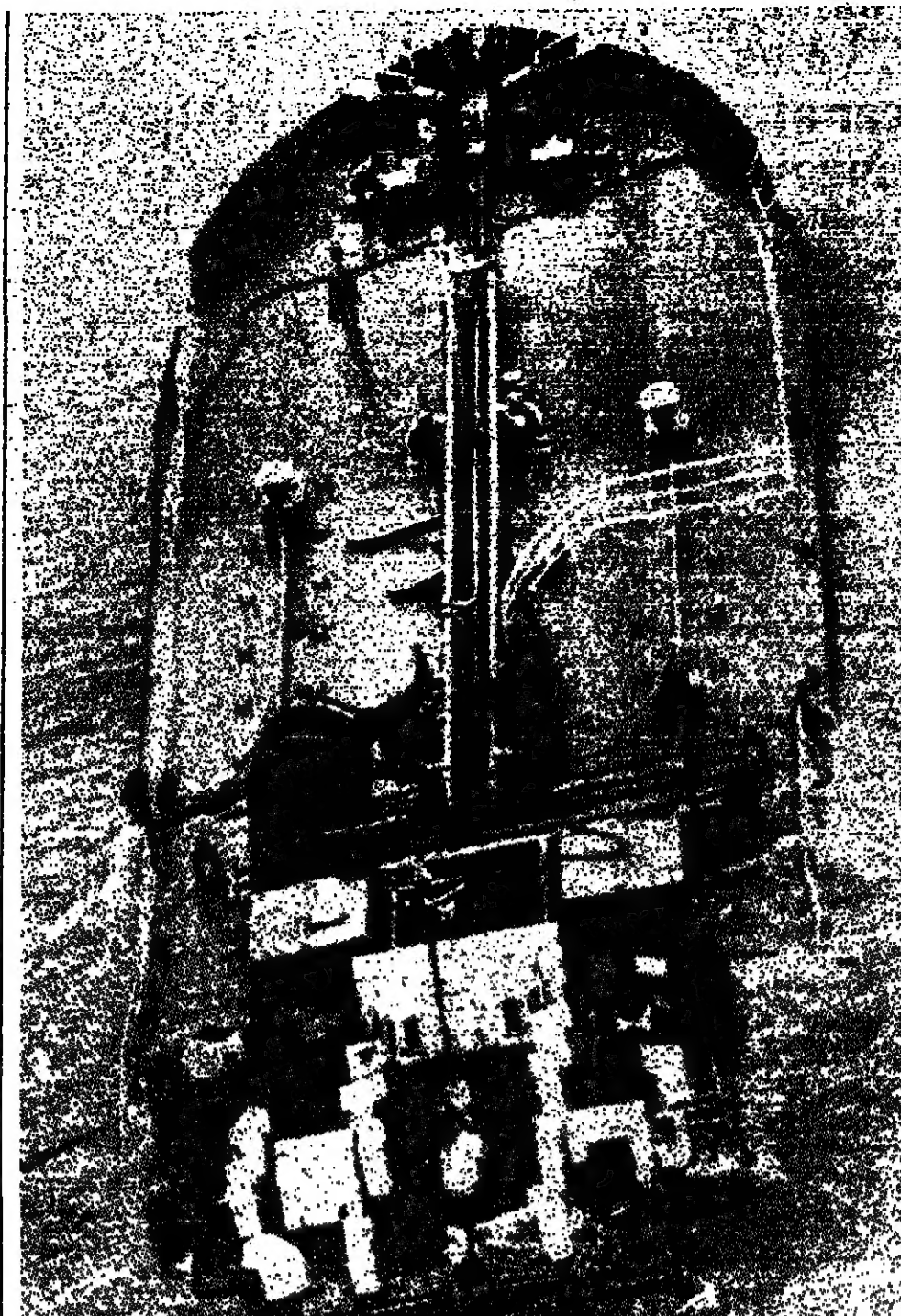
Mr. Shchokolov: Could face the death penalty.

corruption and incompetence, and is said to want to make an example of Mr. Shchokolov, who allowed corruption in the Soviet police to proliferate, on Friday the Deputy State Prosecutor warned officials in Prava that those found guilty of corruption and embezzlement would be brought to justice.

The Prava article revealed that a deputy fisheries minister had been executed for black market crimes last year. Before becoming party leader last November, Mr. Andropov used his power as head of the KGB (secret police) to undermine close Brezhnev associates by implicating them in his anti-corruption campaign.

● Hunger strike: Mr. Yuri Orlov, the Soviet human rights activist, began a hunger strike on July 10 in the Urals labour camp where he is imprisoned, his wife said yesterday (Reuters reports). Mrs. Irina Orlov told Western reporters he was fasting to press the Soviet leadership to declare an amnesty for political prisoners.

● Washington: The State Department said that the last of the Pentecostals who lived in the American Embassy in Moscow for five years would be allowed to leave the Soviet Union (Reuters reports).



Typhoon victim: Wreck of the Philippines oil tanker Malitan lies in Manila Bay after running aground during Typhoon Vera, which claimed at least 52 lives.

Chouf war menaces sea resort

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

The latest round of fighting between Phalangist and Druze militiamen in the hills above Beirut grew more intense last night as salvos of rockets, fired from high up in the Chouf mountains, exploded along the coastal highway north of the capital.

When the first rockets landed around the Christian resort of Jounieh, the Phalangist "capital", sunbathers fled the Mediterranean beaches while Beirut radio stations warned motorists to keep off the northern highways.

First reports said that rockets had fallen along a 13-mile stretch of coastline.

The Lebanese Government is desperately worried that the scale of the conflict will make it impossible for its troops to control the area without suffering serious casualties once the Israelis start to withdraw southwards.

French Foreign Legion units are ready to support the Lebanese Army in the event of a sudden Israeli departure. ● NEW YORK: The UN Security Council is expected today to renew without dissent the mandate of Unifil, the peacekeeping forces in Lebanon (Zoriana Pysariwsky writes).

Pessimism over Contadora talks

From John Carlin, Cancun, Mexico

The presidents of the Contadora group - Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama - began a day of talks yesterday in an atmosphere of mystery as to the agenda of the hastily arranged meeting.

There was little expectation, however, that a significant breakthrough would be made towards their main objective of peace in Central America. Speaking on behalf of the group at a press conference on Saturday, Senor Bernardo Sepulveda, the Mexican Foreign Minister, refused repeatedly to be drawn on the "concrete" proposals to be put forward at the talks but emphasized that there were "no magic formulas or spectacular solutions" to Central America's problems.

Any hopes of a dramatic initiative for peace in the increasingly violent region were further dampened by President Belisario Betancur of Colombia. On his arrival here on Saturday he made a statement which made little reference to Contadora. He noted, almost as an afterthought, while speaking about commercial ties between Mexico and Colombia, that the four Contadora presidents would "continue exploring" at their meeting "new avenues" which might lead us towards a longed for peace.

Aware that their country is boosting its forces on the Nicaraguan border, a group of Honduran bishops warned last Thursday of "a fratricidal war between Central American countries in which the arms would come from outside but the deaths would be ours". Senor Sepulveda reiterated the Contadora group's chief aims on Saturday with a clear criticism of the United States. ● WASHINGTON (AFP) - A group of Democrat congressmen has called on President Reagan to suspend military aid to El Salvador because the congressmen claim there has been no improvement in the human rights.

Military sources in Managua, the Nicaraguan capital, announced at the start of the weekend that 10 army battalions had been posted to the country's northern border in anticipation of a big military push from Honduran territory by right-wing rebels bent on overthrowing the four-year old Sandinista regime.

Increasingly shrill warnings have been voiced in Honduras and Nicaragua in recent weeks that the conflict on their borders, which has claimed more than 1,000 lives so far this year, is about to escalate into full-scale war.

Senor Sepulveda reiterated the Contadora group's chief aims on Saturday with a clear criticism of the United States. ● WASHINGTON (AFP) - A group of Democrat congressmen has called on President Reagan to suspend military aid to El Salvador because the congressmen claim there has been no improvement in the human rights.

Koch to defend racial record

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

An investigation today into charges of police brutality in New York will also be a test of the racial attitudes of the police force and of the Mayor of New York, Mr. Edward Koch.

The mayor and senior police officers will testify at a congressional hearing in the predominantly black district of Harlem.

The police will defend their record, pointing to strict rules governing the use of guns by policemen and their tough handling of cases of racial abuse.

Mr. Koch believes the hearing will be used by political opponents as a way of getting at him. In defending the police, he will also have to defend himself. He is seen by some black leaders as unsympathetic to the black community and his relationships with some of them have not been happy.

Mr. Koch, who is an outspoken man, says he makes a point of treating blacks and whites alike. His critics say this attitude has not helped him to get on with black leaders. In reply, he says he is "truly sorry" if he has given offence.

Although the hearing will have to deal with allegations and cases, the background is one of perceptions. The police recognize that in the black community, their image is as important as the reality.

The police are worried that the investigation could stir up feelings. Mr. Robert McGuire, the police Commissioner, said he was scared that this might happen.

Both the police and Mr. Koch agree there have been instances of police brutality against blacks, but they deny there is any systematic oppression.

A tenth of New York's 24,000 police officers are black. Half the city's seven million people are black or Hispanic.

Also under scrutiny at the hearing will be police crime-fighting policies. Most crime occurs in black and Hispanic areas and there are strong demands for the police to crack down.

There is an argument about what constitutes "necessary force". The Commissioner says the police are "aggressive and assertive" in wanting to "retrain the streets".

But, he adds, many policemen are young and inexperienced.

The hearing arises from allegations by a black minister that he was beaten by policemen who stopped his car and demanded to see his licence.

Complaints against the police in New York increased last year, but complaints of incidents in which injury occurred declined.

The police will show how strong they are in disciplining policemen and one fact that will be put is that New York police shoot people far less than most big city police forces in the United States.

Asala threatens further violence

Athens (Reuters) - Armenian guerrillas have threatened fresh bloodshed in an unnamed country two days after the bomb attack at Orly airport in Paris that killed six people.

A telephone caller to a news agency here, saying he represented the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (Asala), which claimed responsibility for the Paris blast, threatened more bloodshed if two arrested colleagues were not released within three days.

In Ankara, President Evren of Turkey called at the weekend for international cooperation against Armenian guerrillas. Commenting on the Orly explosion, he said: "Armenian terrorism... This last massacre proves how evil this terrorism is for all humanity."

Angolan rebels offered amnesty

Lusaka (AFP) - The Angolan Government has declared a general amnesty for all Unita and Frelimo guerrillas in and outside the country, according to a senior Angolan official visiting Zambia.

Mr. Celestino Shinhambe, of the Central Committee of the ruling MPLA, made the announcement at a press conference in Solwezi. His government was ready to receive "with open arms" any dissident who returns to Angola, he said.

Foetus failure

Melbourne - The Australian woman implanted with an embryo which had been frozen for four months has lost it 24 weeks after the implant. Professor Karl Wood, head of the fertilization team, said the death was not likely to be connected with the method of pregnancy. Another attempt was proposed.

Diving death



The 21-year-old Soviet diver, Sergei Shalibashvili (above), who struck his head on the diving board while attempting a backward somersault with three and a half turns, has died after seven days in a coma. He had been taking part in the World University Games in Edmonton, Canada.

Pagoda mummy

Hanoi (AFP) - Vietnamese archaeologists have discovered the mummified and lacquered body of a Buddhist monk, believed to date from the seventeenth century. They said the preservation method - two layers of lacquer over the body embalmed with its organs - had not been known before.

Prince booted

Newport, Rhode Island (AFP) - Three hundred Irish-Americans booted Prince Andrew here on Saturday night when he arrived under heavy guard for a reception in his honour. The Prince leaves today for a three-week holiday in Canada.

Golden touch

Peking (AFP) - Six peasants in Hunan province, central China, have discovered a gold nugget weighing more than 3.3lb and received a reward of 22,200 yuan (more than £7,000). It was found 500m from where other peasants found a bigger nugget last month.

Delayed action

Berlin (AP) - Police have speculated that the heat could have set off a British bomb that was buried under a street since the Second World War, the explosion on Saturday damaged 70 homes in the Buckow district, but there were no injuries.

Somali claim

Nairobi - The Somali Government claimed that Ethiopian forces carried out an attack across the border in central Somalia at the weekend, advancing about three miles before being driven back with heavy losses.

Bad timing

Tiberias (AFP) - An 83-year-old man here allowed police to destroy a suspiciously ticking package, only to learn it contained a gold watch, his reward for banking 40 years at the National Bank of Israel.

Belgium splits in headlong slide to bankruptcy

From Ian Murray, Brussels

The debt-bedecked Belgian Government has spent the weekend struggling to find a way of paying for 1984. It is having to work overtime to prepare for next year's crucial budget.

Despite special powers, which have given it the right to rule by decree in economic affairs, the centre-right coalition of Mr. Wilfried Martens finds itself nearly split apart by the conflicting claims on its empty coffers.

Three vastly expensive problems are undermining the Government's austerity pro-

gramme, despite heroic efforts in the past 18 months to put the economy back on its feet.

Government cuts have succeeded in holding public spending growth to just 4.9 per cent this year - significantly lower than the 6.6 per cent in Britain - but as ministers prepare for 1984 it seems impossible that expenditure can be held down any longer.

The most serious problem is bankruptcy attacking local authorities all over the country. Only 62 of the 589 communes in Belgium are solvent and, as they try to cut their budget deficits, jobs are going.

Liege, once the proud cultural and industrial showpiece city of

Wallonia, has been bankrupt since April. Rubbish is piling dangerously in the streets because local government employees have been put on the breadline wage of £35 a week while the left-wing city council tries to negotiate a £550m loan from the central Government to bail it out.

Now prosperous Antwerp, the largest local authority in Flanders, needs £17m just to make ends meet this year.

The fact that councils on both sides of the hotly-defended linguistic frontier needs money ought to make it easier for central Government to help out. But Flemish members of the Government are not showing

any signs of being generous to Wallonia, in large measure because of the troubles of the steel industry there.

Steel is the second huge problem, with French-speaking ministers struggling to win the money needed to prop up the ailing state-owned Cockerill-Sambre company in Wallonia. Flemish ministers see no reason why hard-earned money should be spent in this way.

In any event, the industry must shed another 8,000 jobs in an area with some of the highest unemployment in Europe to meet EEC-imposed rules. This means that social unrest and social costs are bound to rise.

Social costs are the third

major problem. There is a social security deficit of around £750m a year and, with unemployment growing, this figure can only get higher.

The tensions are pulling the two sides of the country apart more than ever. The Walloon regional assembly has now declared that from 1985 Namur will be its capital and is calling on central Government to pay off all the area's debts up to 1980 because it blames Brussels for mismanagement.

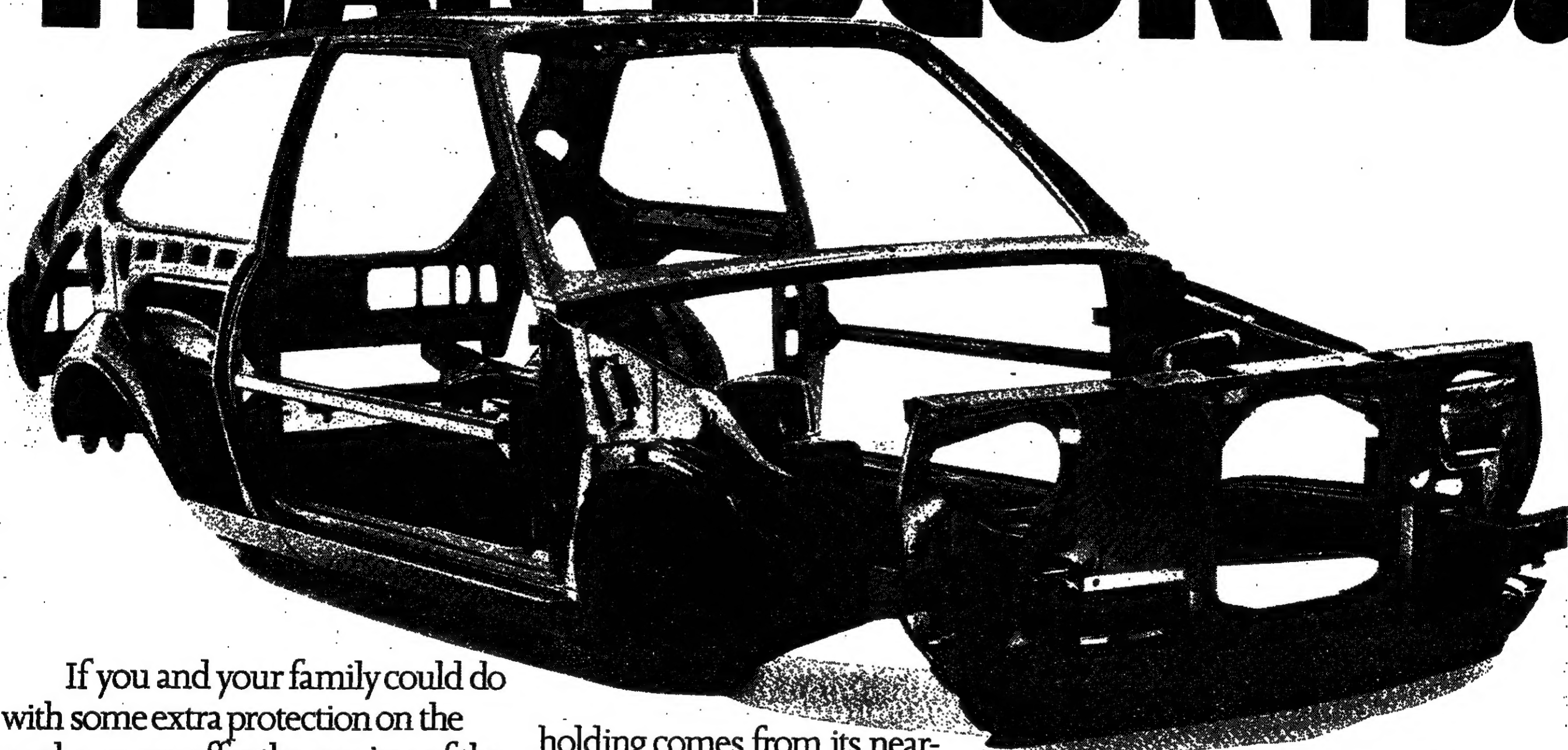
For all these reasons the 1984 budget will have to be carefully balanced if it is not both to bring down the Government and pull the country apart.

Soviet fears prompted invasion

The Soviet Union went into Afghanistan because it feared a US invasion of Iran following the Shah's downfall, Mr. Henry Trofimenko, a leading Kremlin adviser on East-West relations said in an interview here.

"America had gathered together enormous forces in the Gulf and the Indian Ocean" he told the newspaper Dagens Nyheter. "It was after the Iranian revolution and following the taking of hostages from the US Embassy in November, 1979. Our troops went in in December. We felt ourselves to be under pressure."

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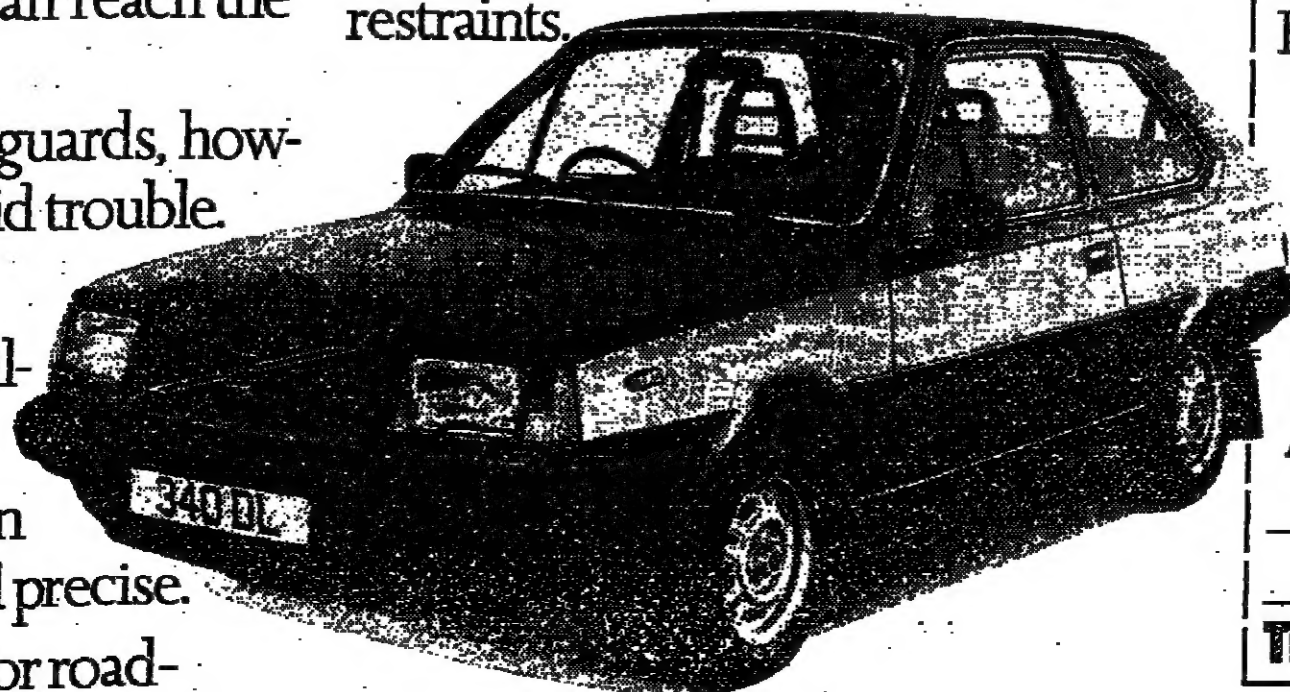
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SPECTRUM

Tests of terror

The English cricket squad which left for a hastily-arranged

tour of Pakistan in 1969 included Keith Fletcher, a 25-year-old Essex batsman whose Test experience was confined to a single match. The memory of that disastrous series still haunts Fletcher, now the veteran captain of Essex and a former England skipper. In this extract from his autobiography, he recalls tensions on the field and in the dressing-room



"Nobody was looking forward to the tour of Pakistan," Fletcher says, but the party put on a brave face as it set out. Left, on the steps of the airliner are (from the top) Roger Pridmore, Tom Graveney, Jeff Jones, John Snow, David Brown, Fletcher, Derek Underwood, Pat Pocock, Robin Hobbs, John Murray, physiotherapist Bernard Thomas, Alan Knott, Basil D'Oliveira and Colin Cowdrey. Above: David Brown and Alan Knott race for the pavilion as demonstrators spill on to the pitch at Karachi.

I doubt whether any cricket tour has ever been as unpleasant as our 1969 visit to Pakistan. I know the lads who went to the West Indies in 1981 had a very rough time, with disasters punctuating the trip both on and off the field. But the 1969 tour lasted only six weeks, and each of them seemed like a month.

It was my first England tour and nothing could have been better designed to put me off the life of a Test player. Politicians caused the cancellation of the South African trip to which everyone was looking forward; now politics wrecked the hurriedly-arranged stand-in affair, to which nobody was looking forward, although one realized that it was done mainly to provide us with winter employment.

I feel that the tour should never have taken place. Despite the short notice, I suggest that with a little more foresight and the advice of the right people, it would have been obvious before we ever left London. Pakistan was engaged in virtual civil war, and the east of the country was under student law. Somehow, we were expected to go out there and perform as if the setting were Lord's in June and the distractions no more threatening than a few Taverners with too many pints inside them. It was tantamount to being asked to bat with a gun at our heads; sometimes, indeed, that was almost literally the case.

Every one of the three Tests was interrupted by riots. Everywhere we went, we were protected by armed guards - except for one bizarre day in Karachi when the students insisted that they were removed and the frightened authorities hastily agreed. There were occasions, I admit, when I thought we had little chance of getting home safely.

The trip began quietly enough, with a 10-day sojourn in Ceylon, as it was

Extracted from Captain's Innings by Keith Fletcher with Alan Lee, published by Stanley Paul on July 25, price £6.95

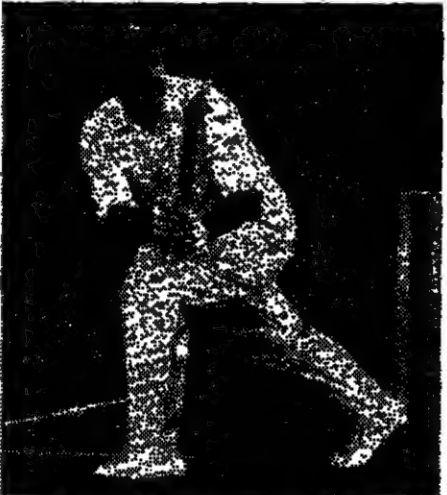
then called. This, of course, was long before the country was even seriously considered for full Test status, and the programme of one three-day game and three one-day matches was designed primarily to play us into form.

Even before we landed in Pakistan, we had a taste of the chaos to come. The situation was so bad in the east of the country that the first part of the tour needed wholesale reshaping. We were to have played a first-class match in Chittagong before taking an internal flight on to Dacca, the venue for the first Test. But while we were still in Colombo, our manager Les Ames had the first of many meetings with High Commissioners, and emerged poker-faced with the news that both these places were so torn by rioting that the games would inevitably be moved. You can imagine just what effect this had on our players, some of whom had been openly apprehensive of the situation in Pakistan before we had even set off from home. The strength of the manager was crucial, even at this early stage, because Colin Cowdrey as captain was already showing what I thought were signs of weakness amid the hostility.

The first Test was switched to Lahore, which at least meant we would be accommodated in the top-class Intercontinental Hotel. It provided few other comforts, as we were very soon to discover. The student-rule situation was by no means confined to one sector of the country, and their authority extended to the ridiculous extent that Pakistan were forced to include a student leader, 21-year-old Afshar Gul, in their side. To be fair to him, Afshar was not a bad player and he showed some inclination to keep his colleagues in the crowd under an element of control. But the principal was absurd - can you imagine university students taking over English cricket and insisting that an Oxford freshman played in every Test of a major series?

If I had been labouring under any delusions that all would be well once the serious cricket began, these were dispelled by the opening day of the series. England closed at 226 for 5 but in the course of the day I had twice been set upon by members of the crowd as I walked to the wicket and, just to add insult to injury, I had also been given out, caught off my boot.

There were only 10,000 in the ground, whereas on the Under-25s tour under Mike Brearley a couple of years earlier we had regularly played before crowds of 50,000. Yet those who were at Lahore seemed far more intent on disrupting the cricket than enjoying it.



COLIN COWDREY
His leadership had not been strong enough

Cowdrey made a century, admirably determined in the circumstances, and I shared a stand of 69 with him. But I admit my mind was not as riveted on the cricketing job as it should have been. When I walked out to start my innings I was accompanied by a number of student fans, hardly a circumstance to settle a young man in only his second Test, and when Cowdrey and I went out to resume after tea we were jostled by dozens of spectators and I was almost dragged to the ground. It was an absolute shambles and the police seemed powerless to do anything about it.

The first Test ended drawn, although we got ourselves into terrible trouble during the second innings and lost our first five wickets for only 68. I then played the most important innings of my career to that point, batting four hours for 83 and putting on half-century stands with both Alan Knott and David Brown. Pakistan were left to make 323 in five hours and declined an improbable target after losing three early wickets.

While this match had been taking its unpleasant course, Les Ames had been in constant touch with officials of the Pakistani and British governments, as well as the cricket authorities of both countries. It was now being suggested that we should go on to Dacca for the second Test, even though we were led to understand that the position there had worsened rather than improved. The debate was long and complicated, and when consulted, the players made it quite plain that they were not keen to go.

Our preferences counted for nothing. We went, virtually on the insistence of our Foreign Office, who apparently feared recriminations against the English population of Dacca if we pulled out. We were no longer cricketers, it seemed, but ambassadors being paid a tour fee to keep the peace. It created a great deal of bad feeling and by this stage many of the squad members were muttering that they wanted to go home.

The entire city was under student law. There was no evidence of policemen, and no troops. The students supervised the traffic and policed the ground when the game got under way. I must say they did a far better job than the police had managed in Lahore and, although the crowds were bigger, the Dacca Test was the most peaceful we played. Peaceful is a relative term in Pakistan, however, and even in Dacca, fighting in sections of the crowd was virtually a constant sideshow, wooden chairs being the favourite weapon of the brawlers.

We realized that the anger of the crowd had little to do with us. They directed most of their abuse against the Pakistani team and against the various politicians trying vainly to run the country. A Test match was simply a convenient stage to protest over much wider issues. Sport, once again, was being dragged into the gutter by politics, and it sickened me to see it happen. We also knew, of course, that patriotism would still have its say; we were not popular, for reasons unconnected with cricket again, and it seemed obvious that any likely English win would be the cue for a severe disturbance. It was not a comforting thought.

One of the few occasions on the tour when tension was lifted came with the arrival of Colin Milburn, who flew to Dacca to reinforce our injury-hit squad. Ollie's omission from the original side was a controversial matter and caused a fair bit of resentment among his growing band of supporters. He had played in two Tests against the Australians the previous summer and, although not a classic opener in the company, would like the adhesive figure of Boycott, he was a great improviser and entertainer. He was also a thoroughly good bloke and a very amusing character. Never had he been needed more urgently.

Pushed straight into the Test side at Karachi, Milburn made a brilliant 139, his best score in Test cricket. Tom Graveney also scored a century and we might in ordinary circumstances have been delighted with our total of 412 for 6. But the rioters were not yet through with us. Both Milburn and Graveney were mobbed on reaching their hundreds, and it was not the type of backslapping which can normally be tolerated. These pitch invaders did not mind whether they slapped you on the back or kicked you on the shin.

I was batting with Tom when he reached his hundred and the scene was appalling. Hundreds of youths came over the fence and headed towards him. The police beat them back, but were then set upon by sections of the crowd, who threw chairs, stones, fruit and anything else they could lay their hands upon. As Tom walked across in an effort to calm them, hundreds more eluded the police cordon and sprinted for the middle. We both gave up at this point, and I think I beat Tom back to the pavilion by a short head in a race conducted at a good gallop.

Six times in the opening two days, the mob invaded. It was becoming increasingly obvious that the game, and with it the tour, had a limited life. The cricket was meaningless, and we were by this stage concerned with little more than a safe passage home. In the city itself shots were being fired through the night, and it was not the first time in this nightmare trip that this sound had kept us awake.

But Karachi, I think, was the most frightening place. We felt under severe threat throughout our stay there, because we knew the students believed they could profit from national press coverage of their disruptions. We had no means of knowing just how far they were prepared to go.



COLIN MILBURN

Never had he been more urgently needed

That city gave me my first view of a full-scale operation by riot police. Heaven knows what would have happened if they had waited any longer, because this time the mob was totally out of control. It had begun as a bit of a laugh for us, Alan Knott and David Brown were batting, and little Mushtaq was wheeling away with his leg-breaks. Another disturbance seemed inevitable, just a matter of waiting, and it came as Mushtaq turned to come in for another ball. "Brownie" had seen the mob coming, but the bowler had not, and as he brought back his arm and reached his delivery stride, he was visibly amazed



TOM GRAVENEY
After Cowdrey he took over for the last rites

to find he was bowling at unguarded stumps. Both batsmen were by this time sprinting for the relative haven of the pavilion; Mushtaq, as soon as he had familiarized himself with the state of play, followed rapidly.

This time we were not even safe in our dressing-rooms. There were thousands of berserk hooligans streaming across the ground, digging up the pitch and breaking down doors and gates. Then the riot police moved in. Dressed all in blue, and 20-deep, they started at one end of the ground and moved at a sedate pace into the mob. No one stood in their way, and eventually a degree of sanity was restored, though at what cost I could not say. It was the closest thing I have ever seen to a battlefield on a sports ground, and we knew then that we would be getting out as fast as possible.

Colin Cowdrey was already back in London. He had flown home at the end of the second day's play after a call from his wife had told him of the death of his father-in-law. Everyone sympathized with him over this bereavement, but privately wished they could be going on that plane with him.

To be frank, Cowdrey's leadership had not been strong throughout the troubles. But for the strength and good sense of manager Les Ames, the squad would have been short of leadership. I felt Cowdrey was affected as badly as any of us by the problems.

Graveney took over for what turned out to be the last rites of the tour. Following that final, fearful riot, Les Ames decided that enough was enough and we could stay no longer to be so abused. By now it seemed that every player had passed his tolerance level and wanted nothing further to do with Pakistan.

The most precarious part of it all was still to come, however, as we now had to be smuggled from the ground to the airport and out of the country, without alerting the students to the fact that we were quitting. No one was in any doubt that our escape plan, once discovered, would have led to the mob turning all its fury against us.

For reasons of swiftness and comfort, not to mention the fact that it might mislead the enemy, we abandoned all our gear in the changing-room and took only our personal belongings with us. On the bus to the airport we were instructed to keep our heads down, and once into the terminal we were rushed through all the formalities and on to a midnight British Airways flight heading home. None of us, I imagine, has ever been so glad to step on board a plane and see the smiles of British stewardesses.

moreover...
Miles Kingston

Variations on a theme of Brahms

After his spectacular crash on the M4 last week, Mr Neil Kinnock said he was wide awake at the time, as he had been listening to Brahms No 1 on a tape.

Brahms would have approved of this. He himself hated people falling asleep, especially during concerts at which he was playing, and he is known to have put optional loud chords in his first piano concerto which he would play only if he could hear snoring. Crash! he would go, then stand up and point accusingly at the guilty person.

What he loathed more than anything was the sight of critics asleep, especially in the front row, right in front of his eyes. "I do not compose in my sleep," he used to complain, "so why should I let them work in their sleep?" On one occasion he saw old Hunstacher from the *Hamburg Chronicle* actually drop off to sleep before he had even started playing his first piano concerto. Putting a finger to his lips to keep the audience quiet, Brahms tiptoed over to where the crusty old critic was dozing and tapped him on the shoulder. The poor man awoke with a start to find Brahms glaring down at him.

"You realize you have just slept through the whole of my piano concerto?" roared Brahms. "But you do not get away with it so easily. We shall now play the whole thing again, just for you. OK, gentlemen, from the top!" And - giving the audience a big wink - he returned to his stool and played on the concert as planned. To the end of his days Hunstacher believed that Brahms had played the entire piece twice that evening, and swore never to fall asleep at a concert again.

He was unsuccessful, unfortunately. About a year later he did the same thing at the premiere of a Brahms choral work. This time Brahms got four hefty tenors to help him carry the sleeping critic in his chair out of the concert hall and into the street. When Hunstacher awoke later, he imagined the concert was over and went straight home.

Like Mr Kinnock, Brahms did a lot of travelling, though by horse-drawn coach, which was slower and safer. Sometimes he would be irked by the painful progress across Europe and, shouldering the coachman aside, would take the reins and drive allegro con fuoco through Schwabia or Bavaria. Well aware of the dangers of falling asleep at the reins, he liked on these occasions to hire a violinist to sit on the roof and regale him with lively gypsy airs, thus buying some claim to having invented in-flight entertainment.

Once, unfortunately, the fiddler broke a string and during the time it was necessary to replace it Brahms nodded off, with the result that the coach left the road and overturned in a ditch. Shaken by the experience, Brahms thereafter always travelled by train, though he still liked to have a fiddler on the roof. This was, however, banned by the railway companies after an unfortunate accident in a tunnel.

There is another, little-known link between Neil Kinnock and Brahms. The latter as a young man earned a pittance playing a piano in a Hamburg brothel, and one night the establishment was visited by Ernst Arbeil, leader of the newly formed German Workers Party. Brahms recognized the revolutionary youth and raised his eyebrows to see such an idealist there.

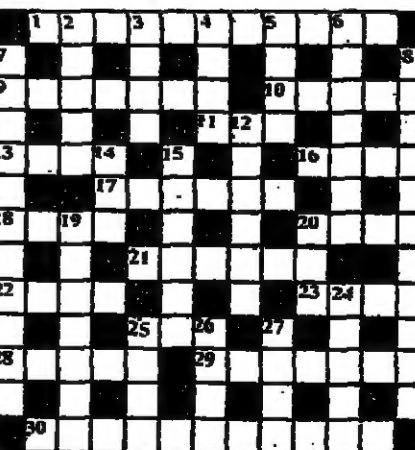
"If they knew you were spending party funds here, do you think the members would be very happy?" said Brahms. "Either of them?" he added, in a reference to the still modest state of the party. Arbeil flushed angrily.

"I am not here to spend money - I have come only to canvass votes and talk to people. You, for instance, Mr Brahms, are you a member of a trade union?"

Brahms roared with laughter at the idea. "You bourgeois traitor and elitist," cried Arbeil. "When we come to power there will be no room in the workers' state for parasites like you! You will be set to sweeping the streets. We also pledge ourselves to leave the Common Market and nationalize the banks..."

"Out!" cried Brahms, kicking the unfortunate man into the street. Arbeil, however, had the last laugh, as Brahms was indeed to become known as a bourgeois composer and a sell-out. Let us hope that Mr Kinnock's allegiance to the great man will start to turn the tide.

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- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| ACROSS | DOWN |
| 1 Cancellation (11) | 2 Short (5) |
| 9 Aromatic seed (7) | 3 Suggestive look (4) |
| 10 Object (5) | 4 Edge (4) |
| 11 Day before (3) | 5 Great (4) |
| 13 Knowledge (4) | 6 Titular (7) |
| 16 Difficulty (4) | 7 Animal preserver (11) |
| 17 Tiltle (6) | 8 Computer instructors (11) |
| 18 Fricter (4) | 12 Suite (6) |
| 20 Water plant (4) | 14 Rowing blade (3) |
| 21 Derv (6) | 15 Cotton fabric (6) |
| 22 Earth's satellite (4) | 19 Hard rubber (7) |
| 23 Dutch cheese (4) | 20 Bear (3) |
| 25 Stove top (3) | 24 Challenger (5) |
| 26 Wall steps (5) | 25 Cannabis (4) |
| 29 Feeblest person (7) | 26 Coffin stand (4) |
| 30 Of breathing (11) | 27 Tie (4) |

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A sideways look at the British way of life

The Silent Season sounds like the title of some of the soft, softy resurgence of that late Fifties, early Sixties phenomenon - the debutante.

Maybe it is. Post-Mrs Thatcher reelection euphoria, but in drawing rooms all over Belgrave, Knightsbridge and Chelsea 18-year-old Lady Petronella and the Hon. Mirandas are plotting how best to spend Daddy's money on a splurge of dances, cocktail parties, houseparties and general making whoopee.

The modern deb is very different from the tearaway self-made millionaire's daughter Jayne Harries, who eloped with her hairdresser in 1968 and did much later of a drugs overdose. Nor does she resemble the stately Henrietta Tiarks, banker's daughter and so-called "deb of the year", who then married the eligible Marquess of Tavistock.

Instead, she is more likely to be awaiting her A-level results and a place at university.

The girls seem more sensible, more in awe of Mummy, more (dare one say it) traditional. "The bed-hopping days are over, although there are a few little animals left who just want a good time", one deb's delight told me at the Australian pub, a favourite deb rendezvous.

As an institution the season lost its purpose when the presentations stopped in 1958. Some 300 debs whose mothers had been presented at Court used to curtsy before the Queen at Buckingham Palace. (Prince Philip was said to enjoy watching this). Ludicrously this ceremony continued at the annual Queen Charlotte's Ball in Grosvenor House. A phalanx of debs, all garbed in white, ostensibly like Vestal Virgins, would sink down before a 12-foot high cake, a replica of the birthday cake baked for King George III's wife Charlotte Sophia. This event too ceased in 1976.

The season still has its lodestars, however. The Berkeley Dress Show each May is a must for every aspiring deb. A fortnight later is the Rose Ball, attended by nearly 1,500 debs, elder sisters, escorts and "grown-ups" (a common phrase in debdom, meaning anyone aged over 30).

The season officially started last February when the more enterprising mothers obtained a list of

other girls "coming out" from the Tatler's social editor, Peter Townend. They then arranged a series of "mums' lunches" to discuss tactics with similarly-placed chums and new contacts.

The next stage were the tea-parties, when the "young" went through the same larky rigmarole. Men are banned, but are the principal conversation topic. Deb wits often used to write unflattering epithets beside the names of those men thought "suitable" by Harper's & Queen's doyen, Betty Kenward, and the indispensable Mr Townend. ("NSIT" stood for "not safe in taxis", "NB" for "no background" and "SQPO" for "suspiciously quiet, probably queer").

Of course snobbery still reigns, although parents pretend it does not. There is the old-style deb whose family is titled and/or appears in Burke's *Landed Gentry*. This year they include Princess Diana's cousin Francis Roche.

The new-style ones tend to have gone to the same private schools - St Mary's, Wantage; Benenden; Heathfield; St Mary's, Ascot - but have less obviously recognizable backgrounds. Among the 1983 batch are property millionaire Geoffrey James's daughter Samantha, London Transport supremo Dr Keith Bright's daughter Elizabeth and, Alexandra de Schwarzburg-Guntter, daughter of the Inter-Continental Hotel's publicist.

Dances are less splendid than the Gatsby Revived era of the Sixties when stately homes like Viscount Kemsley's Dropmore and J. Paul Getty's Sutton Place reverberated incongruously to the beat of rock groups and discotheques. London's grand hotels - the Savoy, Berkeley, Hyde Park, Dorchester - had deb parties booked throughout June, July and again from October to early December.

A recent dance at Claridge's is said to have cost one tycoon father £20,000, including the two bands, disco, champagne and breakfast. Little "extras" like all-white flower arrangements can easily add £1,000, a toastmaster £69, while even sending out 250 engraved (never printed) "stiffies" costs almost £1 apiece.

Debbery, like private education and inherited wealth, will always provoke strident derision. But the modern scaled-down version is really little more than a sophisticated initiation marking the debut of an unmarried girl into adult society. And, as one father told me entirely seriously: "It provides a heck of a lot of employment".

Indeed so. Imagine all those toastmasters, party planners, social secretaries, bandleaders, disco-operators in the dole queue!

Penny Perrick

Nixon went...we stayed

A scale drawing of the InterCraft Office System - "unlimited ideas for limited office space" - convinces me that the era of the office cum playroom is over. The InterCraft looks like one of those mazes where psychologists breed rats to see if they bite one another, form meaningful relationships or divide up into Chiefs and Indians. High partitions divide one little bit of airless territory from another and each partition houses banks of filing cabinets and a stern-looking desk. Not an inflatable sofa, not a lacquered coffee-table, not an executive toy in sight. Work, these days, is obviously too serious to be played around with.

Once upon a time I worked in an office besides which the InterCraft System appears as luxuriously appointed as the Ritz. This office was in another newspaper and such was the prevailing gallantry of the place that the women writers were shielded from the rough talk and brutish ways of the all-male newsroom by being herded into a small side office which overlooked an airshaft.

Given the choice, I'm sure we would have put up with the odd "dash" or "bother" from the chaps rather than the grit which flowed in through the half-open filthy window and the difficulty of getting from door to desk without treading on everyone else's feet.

It was the film of *All the President's Men* which brought matters to a head. The newspaper office shown in the film was a facsimile of that Washington Post office where Bernstein and Woodward first twigged that there was something nasty in the White House woodshed.

Dry scalp is better than sexual harassment

Our eyes slid off Robert Redford, playing one of the inquisitive reporters, and on to the acreage of carpet between each desk, the streamlined typewriters and a system of colour coding whereby the crime reporters could be identified by their red out-trays and matching coffee mugs while the political writers were kitted out in blue. The next day, we went across the corridor to see the Editor.

"We're too crowded in there," we said. "What's more we don't like all the furniture being made of grey tin." The Editor came to look.

My next office was purpose-built. That is to say it featured a lot of white plastic surfaces and what appeared to be green plastic plants. The plants turned out to be real enough and very attractive to whole families of small black bugs. In an attempt to stamp out unwanted wildlife, I watered the plants with cups of poisonous coffee from the vending machine but they continued to thrive. I think there was a moonlighting horticulturist on the organization's staff who crept in at midnight to check that each bilious green rubbery spear was in perfect nick.

The brilliant strip-lighting brought on a range of ills from dry scalp to migraine. Desk lamps would be more soothing, I suggested to the office manager. "Can't be done," he said. "If you have them in this office everyone in the organization will want one."

These complaints appear niggling indeed compared to some more recently discovered causes of concern such as sexual harassment and visual display units, two of the hazards of office life discussed in excellent surveys conducted by the Alfred Marks Bureau. Betty Friedman, author and supporter of a low-tech way of life, thinks you can best keep out of trouble by staying out of the office altogether and working at a crumb-cleared corner of the kitchen table. But I still hanker for the perfect office, the one with low-seating, spotlights and one of those things with silver balls on strings constantly clicking.

The other day, my husband, finding himself at a loose end in the middle of the day, asked me to lunch. He took me to my favourite restaurant, The Gay Hussar, and we were well into the iced borsch and smoked goose when we noticed that the other lunchtime patrons, many of whom we knew, were giving us some pretty old-fashioned looks. The Gay Hussar regulars are a sophisticated bunch and we decided that they found the sight of a man eating lunch with the same woman he was going to have his supper with a bit silly.

A few days later, we went to a party. "Surprised to see you two together," said a friend. "I heard you were getting divorced." We were devastated until we remembered The Lunch. Our bit of midday marital dalliance had obviously been seen as a very serious occasion, indicating that something was definitely up.

Clive Jenkins, in a speech criticizing the way our working lives are arranged in long, anti-social, day-long chunks instead of being spread out into a pattern of shorter shifts over a longer period, said: "We marry each other for better or worse, but never for lunch." As one of the wisest advocates of education for leisure, I hope he will now organize classes on how to have lunch with your wife without causing comment.

Having a ball



Letts' dance: at the Hurlingham Club. (From left) Pippa Tayler, Andrew Chance, Rupert Fraser, Christina Odescahli, Peter Townend, Gigi Letts (front), Perdita Fraser, Blaise Morris and Lucy Durham-Matthews

UNDERAWED

Pippa Tayler
Debutante

"I'm just fitting in the Season before I go up to Newham College, Cambridge next October. I'll read Classics and later probably switch to history of art. I gave a deb dance in some friends' house near Berkeley. We only had about 150 guests and a third of them were my parents' age. It was still going strong at 4 am and when I returned home near Bristol I found myself locked out.

"My father (aeronautical engineer Michael Tayler) thinks the Season is a good way of finishing off a girl's education. It certainly teaches you to be selective. I've made some exceedingly good friends. But I've not enjoyed it as much as I'd expected. Perhaps I should put more effort into it.

"I still get very nervous before going out, probably because I worry about the impression I make. I prefer weekend houseparties. It's so much less artificial than cocktail parties.

"I had no real social life before I was 17. I was interested in more constructive things - sailing, riding, tennis. I've always loved the piano and writing. I've got a half-finished novel.

"I haven't really had a proper boyfriend. But there is someone with whom I spend an enormous amount of time. I can't get over the casualness of other girls. Maybe I'm just old-fashioned."

CHOO CHOO

Andrew Chance
Bandleader

"We'll be playing at about 30 deb dances this Season. We never arrive with a planned repertoire; we adapt to the mood of the evening. Some dances go crazy right from the start. All they want to hear are Police, the Stones, David Bowie. Then you slow the tempo into lighter pop - Cliff Richard, Men at Work, Duran Duran. If lots of parents are present we play nice swinging music like 'The Girl from Ipanema', 'Smile', 'Hello Dolly'.

"We don't bother to copy the sound of original hit records. But if the song is in the Top Ten we had better be good.

"On stage we always wear white banduits with white shirts and long white ties. The worst thing that happened to us was when some idiot sabotaged us by pouring spinach into the sound-mixer while we were playing. Another time someone snipped our loudspeaker cables.

"Our company, Gibson-Chance, also runs a band called Oliver Twist and two discotheques. We've begun a party-planning side too.

"I started the band ten years ago after I left Stowe. My father farms in East Anglia and has always encouraged me. I love the excitement of a really good dance and the feeling that we've contributed by setting the mood. Whatever happens we always end with the same tune, 'American Pie'."

REF

Peter Townend
Season's unofficial arbiter

"I've been going to deb parties for nearly 25 years. The number of girls doesn't change much. The most was in 1966 when there were 337. This year there are 146. Nearly all are old-style debs. You get the odd few who are a bit nouveau. Last year there was that builder chap, wasn't there? There must be some link between the girls. Maybe their mother did it, or they attended the same school.

"No deb these days is just coming out. They're at school or crammers doing A-levels, attending secretarial college. Some have even got a job.

"The Season divides into three sections: the Easter holidays, the end of exams which is generally during Ascot week until late July, and then September until Christmas.

"There will be about 80 deb cocktail parties and 25 dances in 1983. Some girls go to the parties and then never give anything. It isn't fair, is it? The best parties are usually in country homes - so much more personal than an hotel or hired ballroom.

"I've got about 70 or 80 men on my list whom I recommend. They're very smartly turned-out these days, having gone through that terrible scruffy stage in the late Sixties. They wear proper, dinner jackets, not velvet ones, crisp white shirts with often a wing collar and spotted bow-tie. I don't know what to do with all my coloured evening shirts now."

BLASE

Blaise Morris
Deb's delight

"Life is pretty hectic right now. During June and July you could be at a party every night, including weekends. Never turn down a free invitation! It's my argument. I sort of filtered into it. I was introduced to Peter Townend and got put on his list.

"Things have rather gone downhill this year. At one smart dance last month everyone had to pay for their own drinks after 10 pm. Fancy that! Catering is also increasing. It's not something I've ever done.

"My father's family is Irish gentry and my mother is Canadian. I was named after a racehorse called Victory Blaise which won the Irish Sweepstake. I went to Gordonstoun with Prince Andrew and Prince Edward. But you never catch them doing the Season.

"I work as a reinsurance broker at Lloyd's. I have to be there at 9 am so I try not to get absolutely ratted (drunk). I think debs can be comparatively promiscuous.

"But girls tend to back down after a few months or else their mothers break it up. I don't want to get tied down either. Last year one deb eloped with some dreadful young man and was never seen at a dance again.

"I have a whale of a time. I've given numerous drinks parties in the past, but I'm loath to have one now in case debs think I'm angling for invitations."

CAKEWALK

Lucy Durham-Matthews
Debutante

"It was mummy's idea actually for me to come out. I'm very scatty and so she has to do all the organizing. She answers my invitations, but don't call her my social secretary. Father (a Lloyd's broker) thinks it's a little funny. He's giving a dance for me at home in Hampshire next September.

"Early on I went to a few tea-parties - jolly good cakes. I was a model at the Berkeley Dress Show, dancing down the cat-walk barefoot wearing a Caroline Charles bikini and sarong. Then I went to Ascot, but hated it as I'm allergic to horses and just sneezed.

"Originally I trained to be a dancer and actress at the Elmhurst Ballet School. I was never quite good enough to make a ballerina, but I still keep my acting up. Last year I appeared in a TV soap opera called *Take the High Road* and I've just done a BBC comedy. My grandfather was a Hollywood film director.

"My career will always come before the deb thing. I did it because you have fun. The men are usually at university, in the Army or the City. Generally I forget what they say. I don't drink much champagne as I hate being out of control. I didn't meet him through the Season. He looks after the sound for the Chance band. But I don't want to get married yet."

MAMA

Mrs Rosa Maria Letts
Deb mother

"The Season is the best way of introducing your daughter to a new set of friends outside her school. It's not meant to find her a husband. Indeed most mothers would feel cheated if she got married.

"Being an Italian, where traditions have all been trampled upon, I knew very little about debs. Initially my husband (diary publisher Anthony Letts) wasn't very keen as debs are meant to be so silly.

"Gigi comes from an intellectual school (St Paul's) where she was head girl. She has started meeting men at cocktail parties. But she's very sensible. I think I've made her bullet-proof.

"To do the Season properly is incredibly time-consuming. You must go to the Berkeley Dress Show and the Rose Ball. You should then spend at least a day at Royal Ascot. You're meant to do Henley Regatta, Badminton Horse Trials, a must, but Wimbledon isn't really social anymore.

"People try to make you feel guilty spending all that money on entertainment. But why ever not? It needn't cost the earth. We shared our dance at the Hurlingham Club last weekend with a friend's daughter. It cost about £10,000 all told.

"When all this is over, Gigi sits her Oxbridge entrance exam in November."

FLAVIA CORKSCREW'S GOOD FOOD GUIDE

Sorry Gerard, I can't come out dancing with you - I'm doing a survey of wonderful old-fashioned family butchers for my good food guide...

THUNDERING GRISTLE 4-30!
LATE-NITE OPENING!!
BLACK PUDDING
SWEET BREAD AND THE CHITTERINGS TONIC

FLAVIA ARRIVES AT THE BUTCHER:

What's going on in here? What are those flickering blue lights?

They're 15 electronic flies, but we've added a strobe effect.

Got to move with the times you see. We've changed into an old-fashioned butcher-disco.

No admittance unless you buy at least a collar of bacon or a skirt of beef.

Over there doing a new dance - the Flash Fry!

Hello Flavia! Changed your mind? I can't dance with you because I'm afraid I'm frozen solid to this New Zealand lamb, and will have to walk it home.

Gerard! It's you!

But where is the meat?

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THE TIMES DIARY

Lances drawn

Sharp backbiting has broken out over books about Sefton, the heroic cavalry horse nicknamed Shanty for his readiness to use his teeth. *Sefton - The Story of a Cavalry Horse* by John Watson is published today. *Sefton - The Horse for any Year* by Jeremy Greenwood was published in aid of the Army Benevolent Fund at the end of last month. Watson says the Fund conceived that book when he asked its permission to reproduce Terence Cuno's portrait of the Hyde Park bomb survivor - which was refused. Greenwood was in turn refused the cooperation of the Household Cavalry, to whose charitable funds Watson had committed a contribution. As a result the Greenwood book owes background and 20 photographs to Major Tom Hickman, a former officer and Sefton rider the Life Guards would rather forget. In 1977 Hickman was sentenced to two years imprisonment, suspended for two years, for two bank raids carried out with a shotgun and mock time-bombs. Pictured several times in the Greenwood book, Hickman is not mentioned in Watson's.

Say that again

Here is my entry for the Plain English Campaign's 1983 gobbledegook competition. It comes from Statutory Instrument 856, the Teachers (Compensation) (Advanced Further Education) Regulations:

"In these Regulations a reference to a Regulation is a reference to a Regulation contained therein, a reference to a Regulation or the Schedule to a Regulation is a reference to a paragraph of that Regulation or a paragraph of the Schedule and a reference to a paragraph of a sub-paragraph of that paragraph."

Should this win the £25 offered for the year's most hideous gobbledegook, the prize goes to P. Raj, of Bexleyheath. I will gladly forward other entries sent to this office.

Sure-bet sets

A cynical lot, these travel agents, as witness the "marketing segments" defined in a new book-length rumination on holidaymaking extended by the Economist Intelligence Unit singles, young transients, golden oldies ("a group of the population which has never before been so numerous... or so affluent"). Empty nesters (childless couples and "the most likely to have two income earners so have both the time... and the money to engage in holiday travel"), and the new elite. The last, of course, are Americans. "Seventy per cent of all international passenger movements are attributable to 'holidays'," notes the EIU. "And, even in the recent recession years, over three fifths of Britons took at least one holiday trip. This leads futurologists like Herman Kahn to believe that tourism will become the world's number one industry by the end of the century." Beasty thought.

● Cold comfort department: "Industrial recession in the East End of Glasgow, once one of the most heavily polluted areas in Britain, has brought about a dramatic decline in air pollution levels in the city." My thanks to Environmental Data Services Ltd for that breath of fresh air.

Unspotted

The Chancellor of the Exchequer chose a curious form, the *News of the World*, in which to put his case yesterday for Britain's economic recovery. The caption on the photograph accompanying Lawson's piece is curious, too: it describes as "Best of British in design and workmanship: Jaguar's new racing car" - a product that (excepting only its engine) was designed and built in the United States.

Entomology

I warned you that I would be attending a party thrown by the International Trust for Zoological Nomenclature in honour of the naturalist C. D. Sherborn, and now I have done so. It was held at the Natural History Museum, and was highly instructive. I learned for example that an American entomologist named Kirkaldy named a family of Polyneesian bugs after various ladies of his acquaintance, and how Miriam Rothschild, arguably the world's most famous female siphonapherist, did the same (using the names of Greek courtesans) for less. Best of all, however, was the Earl of Cranbrook's surprisingly intimate knowledge of the rather revolting habits of that genus of birds, *Collocalis*, responsible for bird's nest soup. "Little dark brown birds living in deep dark holes in South-East Asia," said Lord Cranbrook dismissively. "I should have known what I was in for when I heard their specific names: *enigma*, *perplexa*, *inominata*, *inexpectata* and the like." The names of names are fast running out of money and there is a real danger that this, their first social occasion in 88 years, may also be their last.

Pink elephants, five million of them, are off to South Africa as part of a £20,000 export order landed by Alma Confessions of Kirkaldy. The strawberry-flavoured mini-jumbos are travelling with 750,000 "skull crushers", described by their proud creators as white chocolate-flavoured skulls that ooze red fondant when bitten. Surely, considering their destination, ordinary bitter chocolate would be more appropriate?

PHS

Inner force - our first line of defence against enslavement

The Prince of Wales reflects on the need for constant vigilance to maintain our freedom - and suggests how we can all help those suffering under totalitarian rule

millions of people do still exist under a shadow of gigantic proportions - the shadow of authoritarianism from either end of the political spectrum. Do we actually have any idea of what that means? We can, I suggest, discover something of what it means by listening to those who have suffered, or who are suffering, in a way which derives its inspiration from the basic motivation of a thirst for power, and power alone.

In such a system power is an end in itself - the better to achieve its consolidation and the destruction of all potential enemies. Those who have observed the operation of the system in practice, rather than in theory, will insist that the struggle waged against religion for instance is not for ideological reasons, but for power. This is because a religious man, deep down in his soul, tends to remain free of political parties or any other earthly power. The struggle waged against such individuals is because they have dared to expose themselves without being asked.

Living in the countries that we do and brought up the way we are, without a constant sense of fear or suspicion, without a feeling that those whom we love could be intimidated as a result of our actions, tends to make us think that such reports must be somewhat exaggerated and that one set of human beings could not possibly do what they do to their fellow man. There is no doubt that countless people whose freedoms are crushed under the weight of a seemingly limitless oppression look towards countries like ours to provide some kind of flickering light of freedom amongst the total darkness that surrounds them.

The least we can do, I believe, is to attempt to understand the predicament of those who are made to suffer for what they believe in, by imagining what our feelings would be if we were in a similar situation. What better way to describe this than by quoting the Pope, who said recently: "I ask those who are suffering to be particularly close to me. I ask this in the name of Christ, who said, 'I was sick and you visited me. I was in prison and you came to me.'"

Of course, it is only too easy for people to turn round and say you are being naive and unrealistic. The Christian approach is all very well, but what can we as individuals possibly do, bearing in mind that our freedom of action is so circumscribed. Well for a start, I believe in the overwhelming strength of the human spirit and in the power of faith. Deep in the human soul, as Mihailo Mihajlov describes it, lies an unfamiliar force which is stronger than all the external forces which surround us. That force is unfamiliar because we have forgotten what it sounds like and what it needs to release it.

That is hardly surprising, I suppose, when you think how much else there is in the external world to take its place. But nevertheless it is that force which I think Solzhenitsyn is referring to when he talks about "a decline in courage being the most striking feature which an outside observer notices in the West today".

Life is full of mysterious paradoxes, but one of the most extraordinary is that attested to by some of those who have undergone the most extreme spiritual and physical suffering during their imprisonment, but who have also experienced a

fulfilment of the soul, undreamed of by people who have not experienced captivity.

From this paradox we learn that it is through such individual awareness of the inner voice, and through the faith which this engenders, that the essence of totalitarian rule can in fact be undermined - in the sense that totalitarianism relies on a belief in the unlimited power of external circumstances, which supposedly direct man's inner world. If there is the very real possibility that the physical world is subject to the spiritual forces of the human soul, then there is indeed hope for those who lack the individual freedoms we experience under the law.

And precisely because we enjoy those freedoms we have obligations too. We have two particular obligations. I believe one is to try to appreciate that there is inevitably a price to pay for the blessings of democracy - be it organized crime or pornography or whatever. But it is only a price, and the basis of civilized living, it seems to me, is to realize that you can never have something for nothing. One writer living in a state of "unfreedom" emphasized very well what I am trying to get at when he wrote that "the efforts to diminish the expenses of democracy in the process not to be transformed into unfreedom is the eternal care of a democratic society".

The second obligation is the one we owe to those countless individuals - yes, individuals, (they could be you or me, not a mass divided up into categories to be manipulated like automata) who, perhaps secretly, deep down in their beings, have high expectations of people like ourselves. We have an increasing obligation to concentrate on developing our moral courage and a corresponding awareness of that inner force that we all possess, but without which we will be unable to resist that shadow of authoritarianism and at the same time provide a beam of hope, like a lighthouse on a stormy cliff top, for those who suffer in silence.

This article is extracted from a speech by the Prince of Wales at Alberta University during his recent visit to Canada.

Past principles, future view

Neil Kinnock, continuing our series by contenders for the Labour leadership, spells out the way he believes the party should meet its present challenge

Labour members are accustomed to grossly exaggerated reports of the party's death. But even as we discount the wilder claims of extinction we cannot ignore the fact that the party has been suffering from an infirmity which, while not terminal, is severely debilitating. Its origins go back many years. Those of us who recognize that also see that the "instant" remedies now being proffered are but tragic echoes of past, failed prescriptions.

From the more stagnant elements of the right we hear that rapid and sustained recovery can be achieved by the simple expedient of amputating most of Labour's programme and administering large spoonfuls of Doc Owen's patent image cream. From the more fossilized elements of the ultra left comes the counter-demand for massively increased doses of "pure" unadulterated socialism prepared according to the folk recipe. It was not the prescription which was at fault, we are told, but the inadequate dosage.

Neither of those courses is any use. They are based on the assumption that the crucial matter deciding the outcome of the general election was the detail of policy, and they consequently miss the paramount point that even if a majority of the electorate understood and agreed with every aspect of Labour's policy, that would not necessarily ensure a Labour victory. Credibility, coherence and legitimacy are words which rarely enter into the psephologists' vocabulary, but they are deeply embedded in the voters' consciousness.

Some leading politicians and a few preoccupied activists may be unwilling or unable to see the wood of detail for the trees of dogma. But millions of party members and supporters do not suffer such restricted vision. When they are asked to give the primary reason for Labour's failure to win the election, the overwhelming majority will give the simple, sad answer, "We just didn't get our act together".

The majority in the Labour movement will not look kindly on future political prima donnas of whatever persuasion who put their personal causes and vanities before the interests of the party as a whole and thereby jeopardize Labour's strength and appeal.

Slowly, but inexorably, a further recognition has been gaining ground. A realization that the polarized diagnostics of the last few years have been offering the party as a whole an unpalatable, sterile and above all, false choice. Democratic socialism cannot be reestablished on the basis of either the old social democracy or on the "new" ultra-leftism. Nor can it be constructed on an amalgam of the two, any more than a wit can be fashioned from two half-wits. A third way is needed, separate and distinct from the stale vanguardism of the ultra-left and from the atavistic and timid premise of social democracy.

And that third way has always existed - it is the socialism which, in Aneurin Bevan's definition, "is based on the conviction that free people can use free institutions to solve (his intention, my emphasis) the social and economic problems of the day". It is, of course, an audacious view. It dispenses with the idea (fiercely clung to by sectarian socialists and by anti-



socialists) that socialism requires a perpetual threat to private freedom. It rejects the defeatism of those who think that problems are beyond solution and would therefore be better called immobile rather than "moderate".

That democratic approach is not blithe. On the contrary, it recognizes that the reexamination of strategy, attitudes and style, of socialist politics, is a continual imperative. Unlike the Tories or the Alliance, we are in the business (and always have been) of eradicating the very social conditions which necessitated our existence in the first place.

We cannot, therefore, afford to be either paralysed or blasé. We have to draw confidence from accomplishment without breeding complacency.

An understanding of this obligation is crucial to the development of Labour's strategic approach. The harsh electoral reality is that Labour cannot rely merely on a combination of the dispossessed, the "traditional" working class and minority groups for the winning of power. If Labour is to form a government we have to relate to, and draw support from the modern working class whose upward social mobility, increased expectations and extended horizons are largely the result of opportunities afforded them by our movement in the past.

These are our people and we should rejoice in their advance, especially since my generation of Labour Party members are most definitely products and beneficiaries of that progress. We should never assume that the relative security of

the so-called "new" working class forbids active sympathy with the plight of the disadvantaged, for their roots, their background and their family relationships militate against such selfish forgetfulness. But we must appeal directly to them and convince them that greater aspirations of merit, justice and security are realistic. Only a Labour Party, which can illustrate the relevance of socialism to the manager as well as the mechanic, to the technician and the teacher, the home owner alongside the council house tenant, the majority as well as the minorities, can hope to convert its plans into effect by gaining the power to nurture success properly and defeat disadvantage conclusively.

This requires a shift in attitudes and presentation, not a change in principles. It does not need an abandonment or dilution of values. It demands practical education in the truth that the great majority of people - whatever their occupation or status - who must depend entirely upon the sale of their labour as the only means of enjoying a tolerably comfortable and secure life have a direct vested interest in standards of care and opportunity which can be provided with sufficient quantity and quality only by collective, democratically administered services.

The potential for making and winning that case is great and immediate. Labour, for instance, has a claim to present itself as the party of efficiency with far more justification than a Tory Party committed obsessively to the Socialmarketwin-

which is rapacious in its use of finite resources requires the mass unemployment of labour and cannot make up its mind whether it wants expensive money for the rentier or cheap money for the producer.

We are far more entitled to claim the status of protector of Britain's industrial capacity than a government whose record has been one of wholesale industrial destruction. Our concept of the welfare state has far more to offer as the means of real individual emancipation by the removal of the inhibitions of poverty, fear, inadequate care and lack of opportunity than has the Thatcherite fixation with liberty by purchase. And our commitment to production for use and retention of capital in Britain gives us a stronger claim to the title of patriots than those whose desire for the fast foreign buck invariably overrides any dedication to investment in our country's future.

Efficiency, individual liberty, wealth creation, patriotism; such a vocabulary is thought to be unfamiliar to the Labour movement even though they are - along with justice, compassion and equality - the words and, more important, the purposes and principles on which the movement was founded and from which it has always drawn its vitality. The Labour Party must no longer allow the Tories or the SDP to usurp what are surely its legitimate claims and aims. Above all, it must reassert democratic socialism as an effective body of values for modern needs rather than the ghost from the past.

We have ample ground for doing so. The Tories have now fully retreated into their pre-Churchillian nostalgia. From their economies of the mad-house they have now brought forth the philosophy of the poor house. The SDP is locked into the framework of the 1950s; an unreal world where full employment, continual economic growth and increasing living standards promised the redistribution of wealth without the necessity of radical change. In today's circumstances the mould-breakers are just plain mouldy.

Labour has the opportunity to fulfil the role of a modern, radical and progressive party which the other two major parties have neither the instinct nor the will to undertake. It has the potential to do so. The fulfilment of that potential will require determination and self-confidence and need changes in our style of work and operation.

We need to overhaul and modernize our organization. We need far more organizers in day-to-day contact with the public at large. We must spend less time talking to ourselves and more time listening to and speaking with our supporters and potential supporters, to close the divergence between activists and those whom they earnestly wish to represent. Labour needs massively to extend its membership while ensuring that all existing members are brought into more direct communication and participation with the party as a whole.

Above all, the Labour Party needs to reassert the relevance of democratic socialism, through persuasion and education, to the people who live in the present and want to advance in the future. By that means it will be recognized as the dynamic means of mastering the challenges of technological, economic, social and cultural change so that we can bring advantage both to the British people and to those in the rest of the world who need the friendship and aid of a productive and democratic Britain.

The author, MP for Islwyn, is chief Opposition spokesman on education.

Anne Sofer

Green Tortoise and golden opportunity

Our 18-year-old son, who is spending a few months in America, wanted to travel from the East to the West coast and decided to do it by coach. Greyhound? (Safe and reputable. I had heard). No, Green Tortoise. Something he had heard about in Greenwich Village.

The Green Tortoise, as the name implies, does it slowly and scenically. It takes ten days to meander across the continent: first the Great Lakes and the Great Plains; then on across the Missouri river; through the Badlands of South Dakota, down via the Wounded Knee Indian reservation and the Colorado canyons to wicked Las Vegas across the Arizona desert to Los Angeles and San Francisco.

The vehicle itself is a reconditioned old bus stripped out and equipped with what the promoters regard as essentials for such a journey for their particular clientele: a magnificent and high-powered stereo system; a mattress-covered sleeping platform covering the entire back half of the bus; and a huge ice-box. By contrast, the engine and the seating accommodation (priorities on more conventional journeys) appear to have been primitive.

The trip cost \$199 - about £130. Of the 30 or so passengers about a third were American, the rest coming from all over the world. The great majority were under 25, the notable exception being a 75-year-old Venezuelan revolutionary.

Fortunately for our peace of mind, our son signalled his arrival in San Francisco a few hours before the television flashed the hideous pictures of the French motorway crash. So, having held my breath for ten days, I slowly let it out, and relaxed, and contemplated Youth.

We are tremendously serious and gloomy about our young at the moment. Ask the average person for an instant association and you will almost certainly get "unemployment", or "fats", or "bushings". Anyone who offered "adventure", say, or "romance" would be written off as a crackpot.

I seem to spend half my life now at meetings with people with very long faces and heavy files full of plans for young people: the Youth Training Scheme and Work Experience and Vocational Preparation and Assessment Profiles. And as we look at graphs and pie-charts and cumulative data that analyses where they all are and what they are all doing, we feel that only by doing this can we keep at bay our feeling of guilt: that we are presenting the next generation with a world in which the *raison d'être* of our own generation - paid employment - is crumbling.

Perhaps we are so oppressed with guilt that we are not seeing a golden opportunity; a dazzling, capricious fantasy whose possible realization is staring us so obviously in the face

that we must eventually stop peering short-sightedly round it.

What I mean is this. We have come to accept a state of affairs in which the elite (that 15 per cent or so who go on to higher education) have a prolonged and carefree youth, and the rest have virtually none at all. The former group, while they may study intermittently during the period, spend the five years between 18 and 23 largely devoted to enlarging their experience of life.

They travel and engage in leisurely love affairs. They join pop groups and pressure groups and political parties. They work, casually and without commitment, in a variety of part-time occupations - grape-picking, bartending, programme-selling - without anyone accusing them of drifting. They have time to think what life they want to live and what contribution they will be able to make to society.

The other 85 per cent get none of this. We have grown used to thinking that society needs their labour from the age of 16 or 17. And even now that we have no work for them, our expectations - and theirs - are so geared to this unreality that all we can do is provide surrogate work to fill their precious years of youth.

Of course young people are going to need better and more training to prepare them for such jobs as will be available in the high technology economy of the future. But there is no longer any reason why any of them, so-called elite or not, should be rushing into it when they are barely grown-up.

Some years ago I was present at a meeting to discuss projects for approval under the Lambeth Inner Cities Partnership Scheme. As usual, bids exceeded finance available and we were engaged in a pining down exercise. One of the bids was a scheme to give a group of Brixton youngsters a trip to the Caribbean. Although it was dressed up in the right educational jargon ("rediscovering cultural identity", "broadening understanding of contemporary problems", etc) it was clear that the suspicion of joy-riding on the rates was strong, and this proposal was an early casualty. We went on to approve worthy schemes like walk-in advice centres and community development projects.

I did the sums at the time and they have stuck in my mind. The annual salary of one qualified community worker could have bought 20 young people a chance they would not have had otherwise, to spread their wings and see the world. It would have paid for twice that number of trips on the Green Tortoise. I thought at the time our priorities were wrong. I do still, and now it's on a far larger scale. The author is SDP member of the GLC and ILEA for Camden, St Pancras North.

Gerald Kaufman

Two issues for a Tory revolt

Parliament goes into recess at the end of next week, and presumably even Mrs Thatcher is planning to take at any rate a short break. I recommend for her holiday reading list a volume published about three years ago entitled *Dissension in the House of Commons 1974-79*. In this somewhat hefty tome an academic named Dr Philip Norton demonstrated with hundreds of examples the steadily increasing propensity of MPs of both main parties to rebel against their own front benches.

The Prime Minister provoked by her then Foreign Secretary, Mr Francis Pym, asserted confidently during the general election campaign: "I think I could handle a landslide majority all right." Last week's Commons votes on capital punishment proved emphatically that she cannot. In five out of the six parliamentary divisions she walked through the Aye division lobby. During those six divisions, many of her Conservative colleagues, ranging between one third and almost a half of their total, defiantly crowded into the No lobby. Some of them, I have to report, made it clear with an almost indecent zest that they were deliberately voting against their leader.

Tomorrow, night, unless they accept Mr du Cann's compromise, some of them may be at it again, this time on the very different issue of MPs' pay. Here too Mrs Thatcher has been seeking to impose her will on the Commons without first taking into account the sensitivity of her backbenchers to the matter involved. In consequence, those backbenchers have shown themselves ready to snub her publicly, if need be.

Now it may be contended that in neither of these cases is there anything to cause the Prime Minister real concern, since on both occasions the Cabinet has prudently permitted a free vote, with the Whips out of action. This is totally to misunderstand the nature of management among Tory MPs, to whom the concession of a free vote merely substitutes one form of coercion for another: instead of an overt command, arm-twisting behind the scenes.

If a Tory prime minister really wants something, it is made clear that he or she must get it. That is certainly what happened with the charade of a free vote on the White Paper on Common Market entry in 1971, when Conservative MPs (including the present Leader of the House) were blackmailed in their constituencies with a coyness that makes some of Labour's reselection procedures appear positively benign.

Nevertheless, during the last Parliament, Tory MPs were not inhibited from imposing their

wishes on their leaders either by the prospect or even the actuality of a three-line Whip. On the proposal for referendums among local authorities, enough of them voted against the Government in an exploratory debate to ensure that the Department of the Environment never introduced this legislation in the form that the Secretary of State had originally and confidently promised. On the immigration rules, Tory backbenchers simply voted down the Home Secretary's proposals when he persisted in going forward with them.

It may be argued that these regrettable events took place when the government's majority was a mere 40 or so, and that an administration now buttressed by 100 votes more than that has nothing to fear. I am ready to forecast that such complacency is hubristic and that, on necessary occasions, the number of rebels will increase sufficiently either to force the Government to concede their wishes or to produce a defeat in the lobbies if there is a refusal to concede. Indeed, I name two issues where this is likely to occur.

The first would be a failure in next year's Budget to provide for an increase in unemployment pay in line with the rise in the cost of living. The second would be a determination by the Environment Secretary to proceed with proposals limiting the right of local authorities to fix their own rate levels, should such draft legislation not be to the liking of the Association of District Councils and the Association of County Councils.

Of course, Tory rebels have no intention of bringing down their government on an issue of confidence. That knowledge, however, ought not to engender slackness among Conservative Whips. In his book Dr Norton offers this warning: "Government supporters could combine with Opposition members to deny the Government a majority... without necessarily endangering its continuance in office... Once one had defeated the Government a first time, it was much easier to do it a second time."

Far from finding herself able to "handle a landslide majority all right", Mrs Thatcher - unless she schools herself to the unaccustomed self-discipline of learning, tact and even humility - may find herself in the disagreeable predicament of Edward Lear's old lady whose folly induced her to sit in holly. It will be recalled that:

"Whereon by a thorn, her dress being torn, She quickly became melancholy."

The author is Labour MP for Manchester, Gorton.



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COMPETITION NOT CORPORATISM

The 18 biggest nationalised industries employ more than 1.6 million workers with a combined annual turnover of £42.7 billion in 1981/82. Most of them operate in conditions of state guaranteed monopoly, or of a severely regulated market. Many of them are plagued by chronic debt, which adds billions of pounds annually to the scale of public borrowing and the burden on the taxpayer.

At its simplest, the mechanism of privatisation of these assets merely involves a transfer, at a price, from its present owners (the state) to future owners (shareholders). But the arguments about the merits and demerits of such a course occur on many levels — political, economic, social and industrial — and vary enormously from one sector to another.

Today the issue is joined in Parliament with a debate on the second reading of the British Telecom Bill. It is also marked by the publication of two contributions to the general debate. One entails a study of the implications of withdrawing the state monopoly from the postal services. The other surveys the whole range of possibilities for privatising elements of the public sector.

Even if the privatisation of state industries had no effect on the economy and no benefits for the consumer, there would still be a substantial political argument for carrying it through. Ministers are not equipped to take the burden of decisions which crowd in on them from the board rooms of the public enterprises. The underlying excuse for this role is that most of the industries operate in an area where there is a particular

social utility to be protected. Unfortunately, that original purpose — the provision of a public utility which could not be equally well provided for by firms acting in competition with each other — has been vastly outweighed by other factors.

As a general principle the size of the state owned sector in a mixed economy should be kept to a minimum and the rigours of competition to a maximum. Only in those circumstances can the benefits of a pluralist society be guaranteed to continue. Otherwise the administrative momentum of the state, bureaucracy, and its gradually expanding burden on the revenue producing sector, can only distort the market, reduce competition, and distract ministers from their true vocation by immersing them in quasi-industrial problems for which they have no competence and no necessary responsibility.

Set against these principles, the example of British Telecom, which is to be debated today, is not encouraging. Indeed the principles are effectively violated in the whole thrust of the bill which in practice will involve the transfer of a state owned monopoly to a shareholders monopoly operating under the provision of the Companies Act. It is said that Britain needs an organisation of the size and structure of British Telecom to survive in the fiercely international competitive market of telecommunications. Yet that size and structure has been almost wholly determined by political and administrative forces and not by the play of the market.

The future growth of the telecommunications industry is

likely to be enormous. Why should its pattern be so pre-conditioned at the start by launching this Leviathan on to the market with only a token obedience paid to the spirit of competition through the presence of Mercury. When in doubt, privatisation should create smaller rather than larger successor companies; they should be created and allowed to merge thereafter, but only subject to rules of competition policy which have not been applied in the case of British Telecom. Its dominant position in the market is bound to be used to eliminate or unfairly to discipline its competitors.

This bill gives a totally inadequate idea of how competition can be genuinely encouraged in the field of telecommunications and how such a vast company as the privatised British Telecom could be controlled. The Government may hope that the creation of a Director General of Telecommunications, and the maintenance of constraints and obligations imposed by the operation of licence, will do the trick. However, all previous attempts to liberalise the telecommunications market and to free it from the dominance of BT have all but failed. They have left British Telecom as the guardian of the new telephone network and the principle supplier of all telecommunications equipment. Consequently, most manufacturers of such equipment still rely substantially on BT contracts. All that will occur, therefore, is that BT will gain greater access to private finance while losing what little public accountability it has had. That is not competition; it is corporatism.

A COLD PEACE

Any progress in reducing East-West tensions is good news, and there have indeed been several hopeful headlines recently. After three years of bitter dispute the Madrid follow-up to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) has reached a compromise solution which could lead to a meeting between the US Secretary of State, George Shultz, and the Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Gromyko, when representatives of the thirty-five participating states gather to sign the final document. Both sides at the Geneva Start negotiations to limit strategic nuclear arsenals have made proposals which might open the way to an agreement. In Poland the authorities are talking of lifting martial law this week, and Washington has promised to respond by raising economic sanctions. The USSR has assured the United States that more exit visas will be granted this year; among the well-publicised cases of dissidents who have already been allowed to emigrate are the Pentecostals who camped in the US Embassy in Moscow and Sergei Batovnin, a leader of the unofficial Soviet peace group.

Unfortunately these signs of progress are more apparent than real. After Madrid, CSCE issues, which should be closely inter-related, will be divided. Next year in Stockholm there will be a meeting to discuss confidence-building measures in the military area, which considering already taking place in Vienna and Geneva, is likely to prove just another forum for empty Soviet rhetoric. There has certainly been some movement at the Start negotiations, but it is far from being a breakthrough. Last Thursday the Soviet representative at the United Nations disarmament discussions, Viktor Israelyan, accused the US Administration of adopting an

obstructionist attitude at the Geneva talks, while the US Assistant Secretary of Defence, Richard Perle, maintained that Soviet proposals for missile cuts did not deal in a significant way with the essential factor of destructive power; the USSR is not yet prepared to lower the number of heavy SS-18 and SS-19 missiles which the Americans regard as the major threat to their land-based missiles.

The intermediate nuclear forces (INF) negotiations, now adjourned until September, have made even less progress than Start. Soviet insistence that the British and French nuclear deterrents should be included in talks between Washington and Moscow is largely to blame, but the planned deployment of new US missiles in Western Europe may yet bring Moscow to agree to a compromise before December.

The unique contribution of the CSCE lies in promoting East-West discussions on human rights, rather than on disarmament. Yet the humanitarian issues now risk becoming a mere side-show; the USSR agreed only with great reluctance to continue this vital part of the debate on the Helsinki accords. It will give very low priority to the specialist meetings planned to take place in Ottawa and Bern before the next general follow-up conference in Vienna in autumn 1986. Continued Soviet violations of the CSCE principles show that the West cannot become content to accept mere assurances of future good behaviour and occasional gestures of good will.

The Polish authorities are very keen for the West to raise economic sanctions. But the promised lifting of martial law this week will return few civil liberties to the Poles. Constitutional amendments have endowed the regime with most of the powers gained under martial law; police, security and censorship have all been strengthened.

An amnesty for political prisoners may follow, but since the government recognizes only a small proportion of the thousands imprisoned as having political rather than criminal status, most of the prominent opposition figures will stay behind bars.

The Madrid agreement supports the right of workers to establish their own unions, but the Polish regime shows no sign of changing its hostile attitude to Solidarity. In the USSR those who attempted to form an independent trade union movement are in labour camps or psychiatric hospitals. Dr Andrei Sakharov remains in exile in Gorky, and there is no word about the possible release of the imprisoned members of the unofficial Helsinki monitoring groups, or of the thousands of other prisoners of conscience.

The American girl, Samantha Smith, who wrote to President Andropov about the need for peace between their countries has received great publicity touring the USSR as his guest. But a little Soviet girl, Ira, who appealed to Mr Andropov to release her father, Dr Yuri Tarnopolsky, has just learned that her father has been sentenced to three years' imprisonment because of his activities in support of the right to emigration — also one of the CSCE principles.

The Reagan Administration may not be diplomatic in maintaining that a "tough" approach brings the best results when dealing with the Kremlin, but the evidence of past negotiations tends to support this claim. Years of discussions have brought little improvement in the West's relations with the Soviet leadership. But perseverance in defence of democratic principles is the only way forward, no matter how disheartening it may be for the West's negotiators.

Dadd painting

From the *Archivist of the Bethlem Royal Hospital and the Maudsley Hospital, and others*

Sir, In March this year Richard Dadd's painting, "Contradiction, Oberon and Titania", was sold at Sotheby's for £550,000 to an overseas buyer. Reaction to the imminent loss to this country of this unique work was strong, and reflected in the decision of the Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art, announced on May 14, to withhold an export licence for six months.

During this period there exists the opportunity for a public collection in Great Britain to acquire it at the same price. So far no gallery has come forward and unless something is done soon the painting will be taken overseas. It is only a vague memory of (briefly) the most expensive Victorian picture ever sold at auction.

Publicity at the time of the sale concentrated almost exclusively on

the high price, which is indeed a formidable obstacle to be overcome, but is otherwise practically meaningless. There has been little opportunity for the painting's real worth to be widely recognised, because it has rarely been seen in public since its completion in Bethlem Hospital in 1858.

Without himself being a "great" painter in the accepted sense, though his singular talent achieved its own level of perfection, Richard Dadd painted two works which can be judged great "Tania", and "The Fairy Teller's Masterstroke", which is in the Tate Gallery. These are masterpieces not only within the context of his own work but in the whole field of Victorian imaginative painting, of which "Oberon and Titania" is perhaps the supreme example.

Despite the strange circumstances of his life Dadd's work is rooted in the traditions and conventions of his time, but possesses an intensity of vision and a freedom from the constraints of fashion which are

peculiarly his own: this picture therefore sums up not only his own achievement as a painter, but an entire tradition of English painting which it develops to the very limit. If the term "national heritage" has any meaning at all, it must surely have been coined for just such a work.

Five hundred and fifty thousand pounds is a lot of money to raise. It should not be too much to keep this unique, wonderful, and wonderfully English picture where it belongs. Yours faithfully, PATRICIA ALLDERIDGE (Archivist, The Bethlem Royal Hospital and the Maudsley Hospital), BRIGGS, CHRISTOPHER DADD, JEREMY MAAS, GEORGE MILLY, RICHARD ORMOND, DAVID SCOTT, SACHEVERELL SITWELL, JOHN WARD, Monks Orchard Road, Beckenham, Kent, July 5.

An open market on the seabed

From Professor D. R. Dentman

Sir, Yesterday (July 4) Parliament debated the "Petroleum Royalties (Relief) Bill" which aims to relieve oil companies of payment of royalties on oil extracted from the North Sea. The purpose of the Bill makes sense. Future exploitation of the nation's wealth of oil in the seabed calls for measures to ensure control over cash flow, wider investment decision flexibility, field on field differential incentives and security of prospect.

The new Bill will do something, but it perpetrates an error of conception which has impaired seabed resource development from the outset. The nation holds sovereign rights over the seabed analogous to those over the land. By appropriate adjustments to the law, freeholds and long leaseholds in the seabed itself should be offered on the open market to the oil companies in exchange for once and for all capital payments. The proceeds would be capitalised rent and would go to the Exchequer in exchange for reduced revenue taxes and royalties. By so doing all the safeguards and incentives, now rightly called for by the oil companies, would be assured to them.

Yours faithfully, D. R. DENMAN, Pembroke College, Cambridge, July 5.

Dispute at 'FT'

From the Managing Director of the Financial Times

Sir, Mr Bodroff's letter (July 15) supporting the continuation of the NGA strike at the Financial Times left me, and I am sure all your readers, wishing they had been better informed.

Having freely entered into an agreement to put the dispute to independent mediation, Mr Bodroff did not explain why the NGA saw fit to reject the mediator's recommendations out of hand.

The NGA's rejection is particularly surprising, given that the General Secretary of the TUC expected "both parties to respect the outcome of the agreed procedure and act upon its recommendations". I think Mr Bodroff should tell us why.

Yours faithfully, R. A. F. MCLEAN, Managing Director, Financial Times, 10 Cannon Street, E.C4, July 15.

Abolition of GLC

From Mr Adrian Slade

Sir, Is there no end to Conservative paranoia about Mr Livingstone, the GLC and the independence of local government? Not content with rushing through plans to hand over the GLC's transport powers to a non-elected bureaucratic quango, to be followed by unspecified plans for abolishing the GLC itself, this autocratic new Government now announces that the GLC will receive no block grant in the coming year and that other local democratically elected councils will also be starved into submission to central Government policy.

Is it beyond the perceptive capabilities of Government ministers to distinguish between the insensitivities and extravagances of a particular Labour leader of a particular group and the fundamental principles of devolved democracy? Are Mr Livingstone and his diminishing band of socialists so threatening to the Government, with its massive majority, that the very roots of local government have to be cut away? Can the elections no longer be relied upon to remove politicians whom they believe to be anachronistic, irrelevant or dangerous?

There was a time when Conservatives frequently wheeled out centralised control by state and by quango as the great bogies of socialism. It now seems that it will be a Conservative Government that is responsible for constituting local democracy and creating the most centralised, unaccountable state since the wartime emergency.

As a Liberal, I find this determination to abolish opposition very disturbing and I suspect this view is shared by many Conservatives in local government. Yours faithfully, ADRIAN SLADE, Members' Lobby, The County Hall, SE1.

Labour skeletons

From Mr John Barry

Sir, Mr Denis Healey dismisses (July 7) as "bad journalism" and "a series of statements which are shown to be untrue" my account (feature, June 30) of the last Labour Government's role in NATO's 1979 decision to deploy new, long-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

But, having claimed in the Commons on December 15, 1982 (col 314 in Hansard of that date) that the issue of NATO's nuclear modernisation was not even discussed until after Labour had left office, Mr Healey now concedes that the inner quarter of ministers I identified had in fact concluded that NATO's existing theatre nuclear forces should be modernised.

Mr Healey asserts, however, that the same group had also decided that they opposed the deployment in Europe of new land-based missiles like cruise and Pershing 2. This is, bluntly, at odds with other evidence.

It is contradicted by Mr Fred Mulley's letter of August, 1977, to US Defence Secretary Harold Brown, which carefully set out the

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Call to examine pensions policy

From Mr Raymond Nottage and Mr Gerald Rhodes

Sir, The increase in the ratio of retired to working persons over the past 30 years is causing serious social and financial problems in most developed countries. Among these problems in Britain are the low incomes of many elderly persons, especially women; the social inequalities to which employer-based pension schemes give rise, notably between those in the public and private sectors, and between stayers and leavers in the private sector; and the extent to which provision for the years of retirement can and should become a personal responsibility.

The methods of financing pensions are a frequent source of difficulty. Annual earnings as the determinant of individual pensions and of pension schemes income presupposes a high level of employment as an economic norm. State pensions constitute a large and virtually autonomous element in the national budget.

Employer-based schemes, which would not exist in their present form but for the tax concessions accorded them, produce a concentration of financial power whose political and economic implications need to be more widely understood and critically examined.

Recent increases in life expectancy cannot fail to have profound

long-term consequences for society and the economy. Despite this, the development of pensions policy since 1948 has been largely governed by the prevailing attitudes of the political party in power and by the influence of vested financial interests.

The critical importance of pensions policy makes it very desirable, however, that future development should reflect a wide measure of national agreement based on an informed public view of the issues involved and their future implications.

The complexity of these issues and growing public awareness of the shortcomings of the present arrangements make urgently necessary an impartial examination of national pensions policy. Such an examination has not been carried out since Beveridge reported in 1942. It could be most suitably entrusted to a Royal Commission or a committee of inquiry of comparable standing.

Only such a body could analyse the problems involved with the care they require, promote public discussion on them, and reach conclusions which would command respect as the basis for future national policy.

Yours faithfully, RAYMOND NOTTAGE, GERALD RHODES, 36 Arkwright Road, NW3, July 13.

Amusement arcades

From Councillor Robert Davis

Sir, It was certainly of little surprise to read (report, July 13) that 20 per cent of the £100,000 help from agencies such as Gamblers Anonymous were between 12 and 17 years of age. Local authorities have been concerned for a long time about the proliferation of amusement arcades, or "centres", as the up-market arcades now call themselves. Once based in city centres, they are now opening in nearly every high street.

Planning law is proving ineffective as appeals are usually lodged against local authority rejection and constantly won. Local authorities presently have a second avenue, through the licensing of "amusement machines with prizes", but under the Gaming Act the power to reject applications is limited and there is no ability to set conditions.

It was for this reason and our concern at the growth of young gamblers and their effect on society that Westminster City Council and three other London boroughs

(Wandsworth, Croydon and Kensington and Chelsea) set up the Amusement Arcade Action Group, with the aim of seeking new legislative controls. This would give local authorities the power to license all amusement arcades and thereby to control their number in a given area. It would also enable local authorities to impose strict and enforceable conditions, such as the age of those admitted, the opening hours and the extension of the controls to all amusement machines.

Draft legislation is being prepared, and with the support of the London Boroughs Association, will be included in the Greater London Powers Bill.

What is needed now, is more evidence to support our case and in this respect we are holding a conference in Central London in September.

Yours sincerely, ROBERT DAVIS, Chairman, Amusement Arcade Action Group, City of Westminster, City Hall, Victoria Street, SW1, July 13.

Theatre Museum

From Dame Peggy Ashcroft and others

Sir, We were very relieved when in August, 1982, the announcement was made that the Theatre Museum should go ahead as planned in Covent Garden "with all possible speed", and that former promises were to be honoured at last. We assumed that building was under way.

How wrong we were. The cut announced last week is a betrayal of all those who have given to the Museum and of all those who fought so hard to save it successfully last year. The fact that the cut was announced on the eve of exchanging the lease with the GLC smacks of very sharp practice.

We do not want further promises about next year. We trust that the Government will immediately reverse its decision about the Theatre Museum, allow it to go ahead now and be seen to have kept its word.

Yours faithfully, PEGGY ASHCROFT, JOHN GIELGUD, RALPH RICHARDSON, 1 Chester Terrace, Regents Park, NW1, July 12.

Sale of venison

From Mr V. C. C. Saunders

Sir, I am glad to see that Sir David Scott (July 11) took issue with Dr Fletcher (July 6) on the question of the proper taste of venison.

Like many other people, my wife and I have been eating (and other varieties of game) to taste "game", and if this means from older animals and well-hung after killing this is our preference. If the deer-flush to be marketed by Dr Fletcher and his colleagues is to be young and fresh and, as he suggests, with no distinctive flavour from (say) beef, we shall not be interested and not bother to buy it.

We are surely now growing out of that period of the after-war years

when food producers seemed to assume that there was no longer a taste for strong and pronounced flavours and textures. The change from this has already made itself felt in such fields as cheese, beer and bread and needs to go further.

One still has to hunt around for a sausage with proper seasoning by way of herbs and spices. The venison producers will be making a big mistake if they assume that we are still in an era when blandness and mildness are safe-selling qualities.

Yours faithfully, V. C. C. SAUNDERS, 42 Temple Road, Summerdown, Oxford, July 12.

Ill-gotten gains?

From The Reverend R. J. Hills

Sir, Waiting for the train back to school, one of my grandsons spied a fruit machine through the open door of the buffet. Heedless of my cries not to waste his money he dashed off. Following at a more sedate pace, I was greeted by triumphant smiles and outstretched hand containing six tenpenny pieces. He explained he had not wanted a penny because he always gave the machine a good bang first and quite often money came out.

At that moment the train came and he was unable to re-invest his winnings. As he waved delighted to me from the window, richer by 60p, fruits of his own efforts, as well as by my gift of pocket money, I was left variously musing on the ill effects of gaming machines on the young, how some people have all the luck, or whether this was an example of Victorian "self-help".

Yours truly, JONATHAN HILLS, 19 Church Way, Ilford, Oxford, July 13.

Dr Zbigniew Brzezinski, gives an account of Guadeloupe rather different from Mr Healey's. According to Dr Brzezinski's notes of the meeting (p.295) it was Chancellor Schmidt, not Mr Callaghan, who throughout... was the one who was most concerned about the Soviet nuclear threat in Europe and the least inclined to agree to any firm response (ie, NATO deployment). He kept saying he has a political problem and that he is not in a position to make any commitment. I was quite struck by how hard the other three (Carter, Callaghan, Giscard) pressed him.

Finally, Florida. According to the semi-official account of the modernisation decision published by the US House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee in December, 1980: During the meeting of the NPG in Florida in the spring of 1979, NATO defence ministers agreed in principle to the concept of a deployment in the early 1980s of some 20 to 400 warheads for long-range theatre delivery (p.23).

The paper presented to ministers in Florida by their technical working party, the High Level Group, made it clear that Pershing 2 and cruise missiles were the favoured systems to carry those warheads. Yours faithfully, JOHN BARRY, 86 Islington High Street, N1, July 10.

Making the best of Docklands

From the President of The Landscape Institute

Sir, Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe (July 2) pointed out the opportunities for London Docklands to have a new, imaginative landscape worthy of the skills available in today's landscape designers. To this forthright call for vision among those who are in a position to see how future developments can be achieved I would add the reminder that, in my experience, the best in landscape design seldom comes about by accident, or by waiting for it "to emerge" as sites are developed piecemeal.

First, you need a sound, far-sighted concept for the future Docklands landscape prepared by professional people able to show how to capitalise on the sites' assets and how the various features of the new development can be imaginatively composed; then the allocation of land so that the concept cannot be jeopardised by short-term expediences; and, finally, you need the support of the incoming occupier, for who wants to occupy beautiful new premises if they have to keep apologising to their visitors for the surrounding squalor?

Worse still, to repeat that apology every time for the next 100 years? Yours faithfully, DAVID E. RANDALL, President, The Landscape Institute, 12 Carlton House Terrace, SW1, July 7.

From Mr Ted Hollamby

Sir, In his letter published on July 2, Sir Geoffrey Jellicoe wrote most eloquently of the tremendous scope and challenge to landscape design in Docklands, with all of which I wholeheartedly agree.

He asks: "What is this new approach to landscape, and why is it so significant?" It is being recognised in Docklands, to which I am pleased to be able to assure him that it most certainly is. Indeed, although I am sure that he says, "there is an abundance of talents and expertise waiting in the wings", to use the phrase, there is equally an abundance of talent already on stage.

The Corporation has deliberately set out to use young and imaginative landscape design consultants as well as those who have established reputations. All of them, including the Corporation's own staff, subscribe to the concept of the permanent regeneration of Docklands in which the identity and creation of landscape, taking advantage of water — the area's unique advantage — provides a new and dramatic aesthetic dimension. Yours faithfully, TED HOLLAMBY, Chief Architect and Planner, London Docklands Development Corporation, 10 India House, Millwall Dock, E14, July 12.

The Pope and Poland

From Dr Adam Darowski

Sir, It is impossible to compare Lech Walesa, as Dr Murray does in her letter (July 7), with union bosses in Britain, where government and opposition are democratically elected.

Who elected any of Poland's rulers since the last war? By contrast Lech Walesa, is the democratically elected leader of Solidarity, a movement of 10 million members who, with their families and many non-member supporters, represent most of the Polish nation. Can anyone who has seen those millions of Solidarity victory signs during the Pope's recent visit dispute that Solidarity is the democratic voice of Poland?

Is Dr Murray telling us that this majority has no right to the freedom which she enjoys in Britain — to reject the rule of union or party bosses imposed by a small majority, or from outside, and to be ruled by a government of its own choice? Yours sincerely, ADAM DAROWSKI, 81 Thurleigh Road, SW12, July 10.

Beresford Hope silver

From Mr C. M. James

Sir, I read with interest your correspondent's article (feature, July 8) on the Beresford Hope silver at the British Embassy in Warsaw. He missed out one point of some importance. The first pieces were discovered by Lady Russell (whose husband was at that time serving as First Secretary in the Embassy). I think justice should be done. She deserves credit for unearthing the silver, cleaning it and, in some cases, buying it with her own money in advance of Treasury approval. As one who has often eaten off it, I salute her.

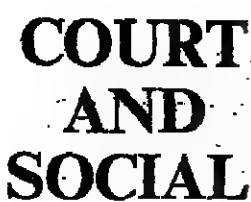
Yours faithfully, C. M. JAMES, As from 20 Greville Road, NW6, July 12.

Over-tired?

From Mr S. G. Jefferson

Sir, As one who has spent 45 years in industrial and factory life in the West Midlands I must add the following comments to Philip Howard's "Detumescent" in today's edition (July 13). 1 To knacker = to steal; 2 It's knackered = it is stolen; 3 I'm knackered up = I am as good as dead; 4 It's knackered up = it is absolutely worn out beyond repair.

Yours faithfully, S. G. JEFFERSON, 3 Vanguard House, Farnborough Road, Birmingham 35, July 13.



Catalogues may be purchased at our colors Department, *Society Paris Bernier & Co.*, 15, The Marston Centre, Marston Lane, E.

1. The first step is to identify the problem. This involves understanding the current situation and what needs to be changed.

He was at his best in name.

the war. Not many Jeeps in those days ascended to production rank, but Brian swiftly did. He was at his best in

He was at his best in name.

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Investment and Finance

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TOCK EXCHANGES

Index: 683.6
Gilt: 80.08
All Shares Datastream's
rate was 434.90
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New York: Dow Jones Aver-
age 1192.31
Hang Seng Index
77
Amsterdam Index 144.1
Frankfurt: Commerzbank
rate 966.70
London: AD Index 833.0
General Index
8.84
CAC Index 125.4
S&P Index 287.6

CURRENCIES

London
Sterling \$1.5185
Dex 84.4
\$3.9425
F 3.9425
N 11.85
Dex 126.6
\$2.5875
New York
Sterling \$1.5185
International
CU \$0.57843
DR \$0.694748

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rate 9 1/2%
Finance house base rate 10 1/2%
Discount market loans week
end 9 1/2%
Month interbank
Euro-currency rates:
Month dollar 10 1/2-10 3/4%
Month DM 5 1/2-5 3/4%
3 month FR 14 1/4-14 1/2%
\$B rates:
Bank prime rate 10 1/2%
Red funds 9 1/2%
Treasury long bond 90 31/32-
90 1/2%
ECB Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for
interest period June 8 to July 5,
1983 inclusive: 9.878 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce): am
\$421.75; pm \$422.25 close
\$423.50
New York close \$420.50
Kruggergold (per coin):
\$435.50 \$437.00 (\$287.00-
\$288.00)
Sovereigns* (new): \$100.00-
\$101.00 (\$68.00-68.75)

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim: Alexander's
Account, Buxton, Black Arrow
Group, Ellis and Everard, Hillards,
Broad Riley, Drummond Group,
Anten Group, Economic statistics:
total sales (June - provisional).
TOMORROW - Interim: Birmid
Autos, Crescent Japan Invest-
ment Trust, Child Health Research
Investment Trust, Drake and Scull
Holdings, Eurotherm International,
New Tokyo Investment Trust.
Facts: HAT Group, MFI Furniture
Group, Multrum Trust, Multitone
Electronics, Siebe Gorman Hold-
ings.
WEDNESDAY - Interim: Broomham
Engineer Union, Discount of
London.
Facts: Bessap, Marling Industries,
Stannbury Group.
Economic statistics: Construction
- new orders (May), Indices of
average earnings (May), Indices of
basic rates of wages (June),
Industry and commerce cost
capital account, and net borrowing
requirement (First quarter).
THURSDAY - Renold, Greenstar
Investment Company, South African
Land and Exploration, South
Vital Holdings, Vaal Reels Exports,
and Mining, Western Deep
Levels, Eldorado Gold Mining,
Lowell, Uniford Holdings, Bulfinch,
Boat Petroleum, William Ransome
and Son.
FRIDAY - Glasgow Stockholders
Trust, Berntford, Automated Secur-
ity Holdings, Romney Trust,
Sustainer Holdings, Davy Corpora-
tion, Ingram (Harold).

● NCB FUND BACKING: The National Coal Board Pension fund has joined with four other institutional investors in acquiring a 20 per cent equity holding in Roboserve, Britain's largest independent manufacturer and distributor of automatic vending machines. The partners are Legal and General, Esso Pension Trust, C1 Pension Fund, and Cayer Jarmore.
● GDR GROWTH: Industrial output in the German Democratic Republic for the first half of this year rose by 3.8 per cent, exceeding targets. The East German daily News Deutscherland said. Quoting official sources, it also announced a 15 per cent rise in foreign trade for the same period.
● BRANIFF PLAN: The United States Bankruptcy Court has approved a plan that could result in the bankrupt Braniff Airways flying again later this year. The plan, which still needs creditors' approval, calls for the jet-owning Hyatt Corporation, to invest \$20m in it in exchange for 80 per cent of its stock.

British Telecom bill gets second reading today

Privatization of coal, rail, post and electricity urged by bank review

By Our Financial Staff

A big extension of the Government's privatization programme to embrace more than 80 per cent of the state-owned industry sector - including such unexpected candidates as the Central Electricity Generating Board and British Rail - is advocated in an article published today by Lloyds Bank Review.

Professors Michael Bessley and Stephen Littlechild say that the scope for selling off state industries into private hands has been greatly underestimated.

Consumers would benefit through lower prices and better services, though the bulk of such benefits could be achieved by selling off five companies: the CEB, (including the National Grid), British Telecom, the National Coal Board, British Rail and the Post Office. Of these, only British Telecom is on the Government's denationalization list.

The professors would straighten out controversy with suggestions on how privatization might be achieved, notably for the coal and rail industries, already embroiled in a political battle over threats of government-imposed closures and cuts to curb high fuel costs.

The article freely accepts that privatizing the coal industry - through the sale of individual pits or groups of pits - would weaken trade-union power and would lead to widespread closure of loss making pits.

This "would necessitate a generous policy to cope with the social adjustments," the professors advise. But they add,

consumers would benefit from lower prices and, with long-term demand trends favourable, output and jobs could increase.

On rail, the professors envisage a sell-off on a regional or area basis, with the plan for investors being British Rail's huge tracts of land ripe for sale or development. Because "wholesale withdrawal of service would not be politically acceptable," successor companies would have to guarantee "a minimum programme of rail output" to be financed from profits of other activities.

The article coincides with the publication this week of expected record profits from British Telecom and the Post Office. The Government is expected to put the final touches to the sell-off strategy soon, with the whole programme expected to be completed by the autumn of 1984.

Today sees the second reading of the new Telecommunications Bill which will transform British Telecom into a private company and empower the Government to sell the shares. Merchant bankers Kleinwort Benson and S G Warburg have been retained to advise the Government and corporation.

Part of the difficulty has been valuing BT's huge asset holdings, at present valued anywhere between £10bn and £15bn. The flotation of 51 per cent of the shares, will be expected to raise around £5bn but the Government is having difficulty deciding how to go about such a big operation.

The favoured course is to sell shares to telephone subscribers,

Nationalized industries, 1981-82

	Turnover £m	Capital employed £m	Workforce 000s	% change in workforce 1979-82
Electricity industry	8,057	32,805	147	-8
British Telecom	5,708	18,039	246	+2
British Gas	5,326	10,955	105	0
National Coal Board	4,727	5,891	279	-5
British Steel	3,448	2,502	104	-38
BL	3,072	1,521	83 (1)	-31
British Rail	2,889	2,746	227	-7
British Airways	2,241	1,838	183	0
Rolls-Royce	1,493	982	43 (2)	-24
British Shipbuilders	1,026	655	67	-18
Scottish Electricity				
Scott	718	2,817	13	-5
National Bus Company	618	508	53	-16
British Airports Authority	277	852	7	-7
N Scotland Hydro Electric	270	1,981	4	-3
Civil Aviation Authority	206	162	7	-7
Scottish Waterways Group	152	157	1	-17
British Waterways Board	15	50	3	-2
Total	42,752	83,178	1,327	

(1) UK only overseas approximately 22,000.
(2) Regularly 37,500 as at March 1983.

which would not only lighten the overall burden but also make it very difficult for any successive government to re-nationalize. Although union representatives of the 250,000 workers have been vocal in their opposition, the staff are expected to be offered stock.

Sales overseas have also been looked at as part of a programme which would involve the sale of several different tranches of BT stock.

The Government is also planning a reorganization of the Small Business Advisory Service. Plans to hand over responsibility to local private sector agencies and chambers of commerce are now being considered by Mr David Trippi-

er, under secretary of state at the Department of Trade and Industry.

The review of small business policy has been prompted by a survey done for Shell UK by its economists. It found that in spite of the emphasis placed by the Government on the role and contribution of small firms, the vast majority feels that relations between government and small firms have worsened, and that the level of awareness among small businessmen of the government assistance scheme was still very low.

The right-wing Institute of Economic Affairs has called on the government to privatize the post office as a means of improving the postal service

and preventing unnecessary increases in its charges.

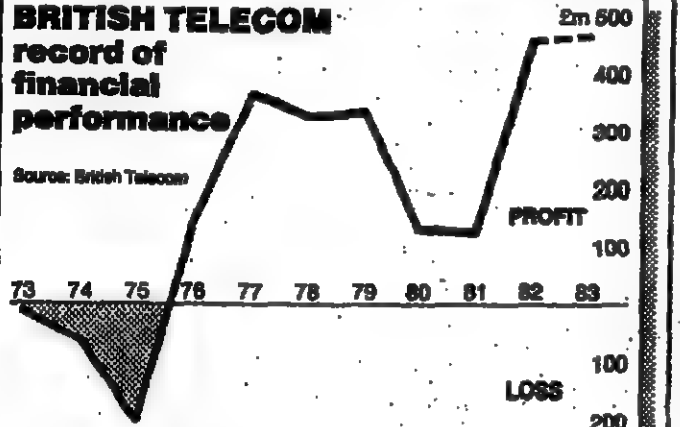
The conclusions of the IEA study are contained in a report published today, referring to the post office's income. It says: "The profits made in the past six years derive not from higher efficiency but from putting the prices up faster than the rise in the cost of labour, whilst also reducing the quality of service".

The IEA suggests that the post office, which made record profits of £136m last year, is as good a candidate for privatization as British Airways or British Telecom. The report, *Liberating the Letter*, outlines a 10-point plan which calls for the abolition of the Post office's monopoly in carrying letters and for the sale of shares in the corporation to the private sector.

It says: "The Post office is currently profitable and has the potential to remain so even without the letter monopoly; the public could be expected to take up the offer of shares in it".

The IEA says that there is no justification in maintaining the Post office's monopoly on the delivery of letters. It concludes that this monopoly "has been maintained on grounds of pragmatic self-interest by successive governments which have used it as a source of revenue - as well as by the Post Office itself which has enjoyed the financial comfort it affords".

The IEA dismisses the argument that the Post Office fulfils a social need in the rural areas and so needs to be subsidized. That subsidy comes from the urban dwellers, says the report.



PO and Telecom set for record profits

By Bill Johnston, Electronics Correspondent

Two of Britain's most profitable nationalized industries, the Post Office and British Telecom, report their full-year figures this week and record profits are expected. Both are prime targets for the Government's privatization programme.

British Telecom reports on Wednesday it appears to have already taken its future privatization into account. At the half-way slightly below £500m are expected, because of a depreciation of assets over a shorter period in preparation for open market competition.

The Post Office is expected to confirm profits of about £136m, twice the target and £40m over the previous year. The postal business is thought to have contributed about £120m, with the remainder from Girobank operations.

The increase is attributed to better productivity, a 1.6 per cent fall in man hours and a 2.7 per cent rise in volume.

Mr Ron Dearing, chairman, is however, still critical of the negative financial limits imposed on the corporation by the Government which, he says, has curtailed a mechanization programme involving £623m over the next five years.

The Post Office has already pledged frozen charges until next January in anticipation of the record profit.

Mr Dearing wants to expand the Post Office's counter services which at present sell sterling travellers' cheques and to review transport policy. The transport budget runs at £50m.

TSB to launch fund for capital growth

The Trustee Savings Bank has announced the sale of a new money market capital fund to exploit guaranteed securities for capital appreciation, so no dividend payments will be required. (First quarter).

Incorporated in Jersey, the fund involves the initial issue of up to 49,900,000 participating redeemable preference shares of one penny each at a sale price of £1. The managers take 1.5p as their charge. There are also 1,000 £1 founder shares.

TSB says it is aiming at people with funds set aside for a known liability or those who funds from a liquidity reserve. The fund will be open-ended and operate like a unit trust. They may be redeemed on any dealing day. Initially investment will be in sterling denominated issues like Treasury bills, certificates of deposit, bills of exchange and financial futures. Applications open on August 3 and must be for a minimum 2,000 participating shares.

Congress fears more state rescues

Chrysler revival starts storm

From Bailey Morris, Washington

In addition, he said the company, which lost all access to credit in 1982, now had \$1.5bn in cash.

Mr Iacocca said he wanted to pay off the loan so that Chrysler could operate without having to go before a special government loan board for permission.

Three years ago, Chrysler was in a poor state, having lost an estimated \$1.7bn, and sometimes without enough cash to pay employees or pressing bills.

The fact that the company was able to reverse its fortunes in under three years has been cited by many influential officials as reason for the Government to take similar action again.

Professor Malcolm Salter, of Harvard Business School, said: "We are going to see a situation like this again and it would be useful to institutionalize the approach so we can deal with it in less chaotic ways".

Professor Salter is among a growing number of specialists

Co-op agrees to merger

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The first step towards a merger of the profitable Cooperative Wholesale Society (CWS) and the biggest cooperative retailer, Cooperative Retail Services (CRS), is believed to have been agreed in principle at secret talks in Manchester over the weekend.

It signals a more competitive stance by the ailing Co-op, whose retail performance has been sliding. J. Sainsbury's supermarket chain, has been challenging co-ops as the biggest supplier in the packaged grocery market. Tesco Stores is also catching up.

The retail co-op sales were up only 2.5 per cent last year. Although profits rose 3 per cent at the trading level, there were still losses overall, after all charges, of about £49m.

One of the advantages being claimed for a new line-up at the top of the Co-op movement is that it will aid the CWS policy of reducing prices of goods it supplies to the retail co-ops. More help has also been promised by CWS in setting up super stores.

An announcement is expected this week, probably tomorrow, on the results of the talks, which were attended by leaders of the CWS, CRS and the Co-operative Union.

They included the three chief executives, Mr Denis Lander (CWS), Mr Lee (CRS) and Mr Lloyd Wilkinson (Co-operative Union).

The likely announcement is of a joint CWS-CRS holding board being set up to concert trading policies quickly. It would be a first step towards creating a formally merged organization with a combined annual turnover of about £2.25bn. A full merger would involve lengthy constitutional procedures.

A merger is likely to take the form of a holding organization which would include the Co-operative banks and CRS, the insurance subsidiary.

There would be a manufacturing, procurement and distribution arm equivalent to CWS and a retailing arm largely equivalent to CRS.

Opec convenes in triumphant mood

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

Oil ministers from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries meet in Helsinki today, and are widely expected to defer any change in oil prices until the end of the year.

The new reference price of \$29-a-barrel agreed at Opec's crisis talks in London in March has held, despite considerable scepticism about the exporters' ability to resist further cuts in the price in the current climate of recession and weak oil demand.

The \$5-a-barrel price cut in March was accompanied by an agreement to place an overall ceiling on Opec production of 17.5 million barrels a day, with Saudi Arabia acting as the marginal "swing producer" of oil, adjusting its output to meet fluctuations in world demand.

Although Opec has recovered from its nadir of 14 million barrels a day in March, it is still running below the level of the ceiling, at approximately 16.5 million barrels a day, according to reliable estimates. This is barely more than half its peak 1979 level of 31 million barrels a day, even though seasonal factors mean that demand is certain to pick up towards 19 million barrels a day by the fourth quarter of the year.

The oil ministers are nevertheless expected to congratulate themselves on their success in sticking in broad terms to their pricing and production agreement, and leave further substantive decisions on prices and individual output quotas until the expected demand revival.

Leading ministers such as Sheikh Yamani, of Saudi Arabia, and Sheikh Ali Khalifa, of Kuwait, have said repeatedly that they expect the present price level to remain unchanged until 1985 or even later.

One contentious side issue that has to be settled at the meeting is that of succession to Dr Marc Nan Nguma, the Opec secretary-general. Dr Nguma, from Gabon, ended his two-year term last month, and both Iran and Iraq have nominated successors - both of whom are likely to be rejected.

Nigeria's pricing and production policies are also expected to come under scrutiny. Whereas most of Opec's 13 members have been observing their production quotas, Nigeria's second-quarter output has been running at least 100,000 barrels a day above its 1.3 million barrels a day ceiling.

Medical success in Cuba

British companies exhibiting at a Havana medical exhibition last week appear to have made a good impression on visiting dignitaries.

The Cuban health minister opening the British Overseas Trade Board joint venture was particularly impressed by one piece of machinery.

Mr Peter Greenwood, international sales manager of equipment supplier Charles F Thackray, of Leeds, - one of 25 participating companies - said:

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

"The minister told me he'd had a knee operation which had kept him three weeks in hospital and required several more weeks recuperation."

Mr Greenwood promptly showed him Thackray's arthroscopic, which sells for between £1,500 and £5,000. "By using it, he could have had the same operation and been home the next day."

Delight at the subsequent appearance of several doctors turned to joy when President Fidel Castro arrived to peer into the arthroscopic.

Cuba lends, free of charge, doctors and surgeons to 28 countries, and trains many foreigners. Mr Greenwood said: "The more equipment we can get into Cuba now, the more it will be accepted and specified in lots more countries."

President Castro told Mr David Pollington, director of the British Healthcare Export Council, co-ordinator of the exhibition: "You are not only the largest national group, you have by far the most comprehensive display of equipment and services."

Mr Pollington said: "The response was quite remarkable. We were all delighted and confident business is going to grow."

City Editor's Comment

Trade vision clouded by cut-price dealing

Trade talks over export credits subsidies have turned even nastier, with France once again cast as the prima donna.

M Jacques Delors, finance minister, has told EEC counterparts that he will not accept a compromise on a new consensus for manufactured goods because, among other things, the Americans will not negotiate a similar deal for agricultural products.

European trade officials believe that this could rebound badly on the French - with the US demanding that the Common Agricultural Policy be included in talks now taking place.

The French were so incensed by a deal the Americans did in January - undercutting them by up to \$15 a tonne when selling a million tonnes of flour in Egypt - that they now seem blind to any threat to the CAP.

US trade officials admit that they poached sales, in a traditional French market to demonstrate that they could fight dirty too.

Despite that setback for Europe, the private talks have continued with the US still on the defensive.

It has changed the way it subsidized agricultural goods last autumn, going over to "blender credits". The recipe of one-fifth government backing at 3 per cent, and the rest from commercial banks at a fraction over the US prime rate, first caused Argentina to complain.

Accounts vary as to what happened on June 24, the last time the parties met, with a European delegate insisting: "The Americans said they would not talk, but would listen. The Europeans want a maximum of six months' credit, but would accept exceptional items over two years, if there were no subsidies."

The trouble for the French is that, although other members of the EEC have backed them up to now on the agricultural issue, they are exasperated by French intransigence over the industrial goods consensus.

One European trade adviser said: "If the Americans actually agreed to negotiate on agricultural products, the French would find themselves isolated - at first on the consensus and, most probably, later on the CAP as well."

Doubts on BBC satellite

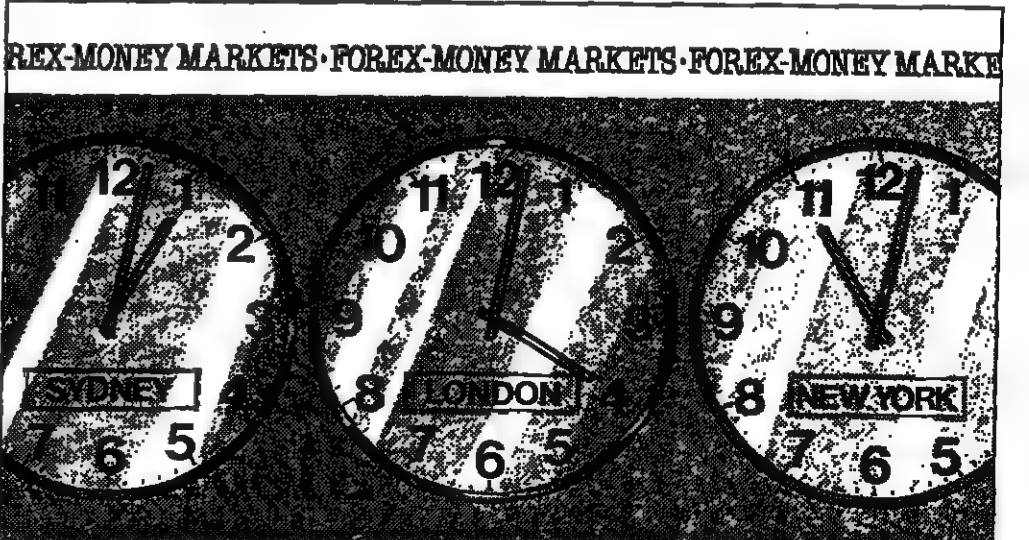
By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

However, doubts have emerged in the BBC over escalating costs. Press reports at the weekend said the BBC was considering dropping its plan to use a British-built satellite in favour of a much cheaper American one.

Unist is important to the British Government's policy because it is seen as a springboard for the booming satellite communications market expected to earn more than £10,000m over the next 15 years.

But there is a feeling within the BBC that the corporation is being used to "promote" the government's industrial policy regardless of what it costs the corporation to provide its services.

All this is underlined by the knowledge that the Independent Broadcasting Authority, which appeared to have fallen behind



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Wellington Tel: 724025
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company. A Pre-merger figure. n Forecast earnings. p %
capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split.
Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. - A
significant data.

هكذا من الامم

A copy of this Prospectus, having attached thereto the documents specified in paragraph 6 of the Appendix below, has been delivered to the Registrar of Companies in England and Wales for registration. This Prospectus includes particulars given in compliance with the Regulations of the Council of The Stock Exchange for the purpose of giving information with regard to TSB Capital Fund Limited ("the Fund"). The Directors have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated herein are true and accurate in all material respects and that there are no other material facts which would render misleading any statement herein whether of fact or opinion. All the Directors accept responsibility accordingly. Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the Participating Redeemable Preference Shares of 1p each ("Participating Shares") to be admitted to the Official List.

The Participating Shares of the Fund are offered on the basis of the information and representations contained in this advertisement and any further information given or representations made by any person must be regarded as unauthorised. The consent of the Finance and Economics Committee of the States of Jersey under the Control of Borrowing (Jersey) Order 1988 (as amended) has been obtained in the form of Participating Shares. The consent of the Advisory and Finance Committee of the States of Guernsey (under the Control of Borrowing) (Guernsey) Ordinance 1988 and 1976 has been obtained in the form of Participating Shares. It must be distinctly understood that in giving these consents, neither of the Committees has any responsibility for the financial soundness of any scheme or for the correctness of any statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them. Consent of the U.K. Treasury under the Control of Borrowing Order 1988 has also been given in the form of Participating Shares.

The distribution of this Prospectus and the offering of Participating Shares in certain jurisdictions may be restricted, and accordingly persons to whom this Prospectus comes are required by the Fund and the Managers to inform themselves about and to observe any such restrictions. This Prospectus does not constitute an offer or solicitation by anyone in any jurisdiction in which such offer is not authorised or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation. This advertisement is based on the facts and practice currently in force in Jersey and the United Kingdom and is subject to change therein. This advertisement is important. If you are in any doubt about it you should consult your solicitor, stockbroker, bank manager or other professional adviser. It should be appreciated that the value of Participating Shares can fall as well as rise.

TSB CAPITAL FUND LIMITED

A company incorporated with limited liability in Jersey on 11th July, 1983 under the provisions of the Companies (Jersey) Laws 1861 to 1968.

Registered Office: 10 Wharf Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands.

Initial issue of up to 49,900,000 Participating Redeemable Preference Shares of one penny each of the sterling class at £1 per share (inclusive of premium of 97.5p per share and the Managers' initial charge of 1.5p per share).

In this advertisement all references to "sterling" "£" "penny" and "p" are to United Kingdom sterling and references to the minimum unit of any currency are to the minimum whole unit of that currency. All Participating Shares to be issued pursuant to this initial issue will be Participating Shares of the sterling class and references in this document to Participating Shares should, where the context so requires, be construed accordingly.

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised £500,000 divided into 1,000 Founders shares of 41 each and 49,900,000 unclassified shares of 1p each	Issued £1,000 (1,000 Founders shares of £1 each fully paid)
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On 12th July, 1983 the Fund had no loan capital (including term loans) outstanding or created but unissued, and no outstanding mortgages, charges, borrowings or indebtedness in the nature of borrowing, including bank overdrafts, liabilities under acceptances or acceptance credits, hire purchase commitments, guarantees or other material contingent liabilities.

Directors:
RONALD ANTHONY de PUTRON, F.C.A. (Chairman) Le Sapin, Calais, St. Martin's, Guernsey, Channel Islands (Chartered Accountant)
BRIAN MICHAEL JOHN BROWN, F.I.B., F.B.I.M. Little Haven, 27 Sainsbury Close, Andover, Hampshire (Managing Director, TSB Trust Company Limited)
DENNIS GLOVER CREASEY Brackendale, Ferman, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, Channel Islands (Managing Director of Department Store)
REGINALD ROBERT JEUNE, O.B.E. Langley House, St. Saviour, Jersey, Channel Islands (Solicitor of the Royal Court of Jersey)
CUTHBERT GRAHAM PILE, F.C.A. Chalmers, Rue Des Coteaux, Vallee Des Vaux, Jersey, Channel Islands (Chartered Accountant)
ANTHONY PERCIVAL WARWICK SIMON, T.D., F.C.A. 104 Century Court, Grove End Road, London N.W.8 (Chartered Accountant)

Managers, Secretary and Registrar
TSB GILT FUND MANAGERS (CHANNEL ISLANDS) LIMITED 10 Wharf Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands Telephone: Jersey (0534) 73494
Administrator
BARCLAYTRUST INTERNATIONAL LIMITED P.O. Box 82, 39/41 Broad Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands
Custodian
TSB TRUSTEES (C.I.) LIMITED 23 New Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands
Bankers
TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANK OF THE CHANNEL ISLANDS 23 New Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands
Auditors
TURQUANDS BARTON MAYHEW & CO., Chartered Accountants, Le Gallais Chambers, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands

Advocates and Solicitors to the Fund in Jersey
MOURANT DU FEU & JEUNE 16 Hill Street, St. Helier, Jersey, Channel Islands

Solicitors to the Fund in England and to the Issue
BISCHOFF & CO. City Wall House, 79/83 Chiswell Street, London EC4Y 4TJ

Stockbrokers to the Listing
W. GREENWELL & CO. Bow Bells House, Broad Street, London EC4M 9EL

Investment Advisers
CENTRAL TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANK LIMITED P.O. Box 99, St. Mary's Court, 100 Lower Thames Street, London EC3R 6AQ

Issue of Participating Shares

The subscription list will be opened at 10.00 a.m. on 3rd August, 1983 and will be closed so soon thereafter as the Fund may desire.

Procedure for Subscription

Applications must be made for a minimum of 2,000 Participating Shares and should be made on the Application Form included with this Prospectus. The Application Form duly completed should be sent to TSB Gilt Fund Managers (Channel Islands) Limited, 10 Wharf Street, St. Helier, Jersey accompanied by a remittance in sterling for £1 a share. Further details are set out in the Application Procedure at the end.

The Fund reserves the right to accept an application in whole or in part in which event the application monies or any balance thereof will be returned to the applicant by post at the applicant's risk. Applications will not be acknowledged, but certificates for Participating Shares allotted will be posted at the applicant's risk not later than 31st August, 1983.

Non-sterling funds

The Articles of Association contain provisions for the issue of separate classes of Participating Shares the proceeds of which may be invested in sterling and/or non-sterling investments. In such a case the Articles provide that a separate fund of investments (all denominated in the same currency) is established for each class of shares. The Articles also make provision for a class of shares with a managed fund, where the investments are denominated in more than one currency. Where there is more than one class of Participating Shares the Articles provide that shares of one class may be converted into shares of another class. At present the Directors do not intend to offer shares except with underlying sterling investments. Shareholders will be notified if this policy changes. Were the investment policy of the Fund to change in relation to currencies in which investments may be made, this would be subject to the approval of The Stock Exchange.

Establishment of the Fund

The Fund has been promoted and established by the Managers, a wholly-owned subsidiary of TSB Trust Company Limited, itself a wholly-owned subsidiary of Trustee Savings Banks (Holdings) Limited. This holding company is owned by Trustee Savings Banks Central Board (which is the central supervisory and regulatory body for the Trustee Savings Banks), and by the regional Trustee Savings Banks. Thus the Managers and its parent company and, as a result of the holding by the Managers of the Founders Shares, the Fund are each of them subsidiaries of Trustee Savings Banks (Holdings) Limited for the purposes of Section 154 of the Companies Act 1948 (Great Britain). It is expected, however, that the Fund will cease to be such a subsidiary when Participating Shares have been allotted and issued. The Investment Advisers are also a wholly-owned subsidiary of Trustee Savings Banks (Holdings) Limited. The shares in the Custodian are held by TSB Trust Company Limited and T.S.B. Unit Trust Managers (Channel Islands) Limited.

Management of the Fund

The Managers are responsible for managing the investments of the Fund (subject to the overall supervision of the Directors) under an agreement dated 12th July, 1983 made between the Fund and the Managers. This Agreement is terminable on six months' notice being given by either party. The Investment Advisers will provide the Fund and the Managers with regular and continuing advice on the investment and general deployment of the Fund's assets. For providing this service they are paid a fee by the Managers.

The Investment Advisers have extensive experience of the London Money Market. They are active and well regarded participants in this and related markets and are well placed to anticipate changes in interest rates.

During the initial period of the Fund's operation the Managers have available to them as consultant the services of Mr. P. F. Keen, C.B.E. Mr. Keen is a Chartered Accountant who is past Chairman of Central Trustee Savings Bank of the Channel Islands and TSB Trust Company Limited, and who has been connected with the Trustee Savings Banks for over forty five years.

The Custodian is TSB Trustees (C.I.) Limited appointed under an agreement dated 12th July, 1983. The responsibilities of the Custodian consist of holding all securities of the Fund in safe-keeping.

Directors

RONALD ANTHONY de PUTRON, F.C.A. (aged 60 years) is a Chartered Accountant. He is a Trustee of the Trustee Savings Bank of the Channel Islands and has been connected with the Trustee Savings Banks for 17 years. Trustee Savings Bank of the Channel Islands has funds in excess of £140m. He is a director of TSB Gilt Fund Limited, a public company listed on The Stock Exchange, which has assets of over £60m.

BRIAN MICHAEL JOHN BROWN, F.I.B., F.B.I.M. (aged 46 years) is Managing Director of TSB Trust Company Limited. Mr. Brown was appointed General Manager in 1971 and became Managing Director in 1983. Mr. Brown is also a director of TSB Gilt Fund Limited.

DENNIS GLOVER CREASEY (aged 63 years) is a Deputy Chairman of Trustee Savings Bank of the Channel Islands and a director of TSB Gilt Fund Limited. Mr. Creasey is also Chairman of Australia and New Zealand Banking Group (C.I.) Limited.

REGINALD ROBERT JEUNE, O.B.E. (aged 62 years) is a Solicitor of the Royal Court of Jersey, Chairman of Trustee Savings Bank of the Channel Islands and Chairman of TSB Trust Company Limited, which controls funds of over £430m. Mr. Jeune is also Chairman of the Royal Trust Company of Canada (C.I.) Limited, as well as being a director of TSB Gilt Fund Limited.

CUTHBERT GRAHAM PILE, F.C.A. (aged 61 years) recently retired as senior partner with Messrs. Reads & Co., Chartered Accountants, but remains a consultant with them. He is a Deputy Chairman of the Trustee Savings Bank of the Channel Islands and has been connected with the Trustee Savings Banks for 14 years.

ANTHONY PERCIVAL WARWICK SIMON, T.D., F.C.A. (aged 67 years) is a Chartered Accountant, Deputy Chairman of TSB Trust Company Limited and Vice-Chairman of Trustee Savings Bank - South East which controls funds of over £950m. He is also a director of Equity Capital for Industry and a director of TSB Gilt Fund Limited. Between 1975 - 1977 Mr. Simon was Chairman of the Unit Trust Association.

Administrators

Barclaytrust International Limited have been appointed by the Managers under an agreement dated 12th July, 1983 to act as Administrator and will therefore be responsible to the Managers for the day to day administration of the Fund.

Costs, Charges and Fees

The preliminary expenses incurred in the formation of the Fund, together with all expenses incurred in the initial issue of Participating Shares and the application for listing on The Stock Exchange, will be borne by the Managers and not the Fund.

OBJECTIVE

THE FUND WILL ENABLE INVESTORS TO PARTICIPATE IN A PROFESSIONALLY MANAGED MONEY MARKET FUND DESIGNED FOR CAPITAL APPRECIATION WITHOUT THE PAYMENT OF ANY DIVIDENDS.

The Fund proposes to achieve its objective by adopting a flexible investment policy, aimed at an increase in capital values, coupled with accumulation of income. Initially the Fund will be limited to sterling investments but there are provisions for investments to be made in other currencies at a later stage.

The Fund could therefore be particularly suitable to those people who wish to set aside sums for a known liability or whose funds form a liquidity reserve.

The Fund is open-ended and operates in a similar way to a unit trust, in that it may issue and redeem Participating Shares at prices based on their underlying net asset value.

INVESTMENT POLICY

The Fund's investments will, to start with, all be denominated in sterling. Investments will be made in Treasury Bills, Certificates of Deposit, Bills of Exchange, Financial Futures, and other monetary instruments. Investments may also be made in securities of all kinds created or issued or guaranteed by any government or public authority, bank deposits and also other investments permitted by the memorandum and articles of the Fund. There are restrictions on investments which may be made: details are set out in paragraph C(7) of the Appendix.

Around 25 per cent. of the portfolio will normally be realisable at 7 days' notice.

NET INCOME WILL BE ACCUMULATED AND ACCORDINGLY NO DIVIDENDS WILL BE PAID.

Initial Charge: The Managers are to receive 1.5p for each Participating Share issued pursuant to this offer. The Articles of Association provide that the Managers may receive an initial charge not exceeding 2.5 per cent. of the price at which Participating Shares are subsequently issued. For the time being the charge will not exceed 1.5 per cent. The Managers are also entitled to receive the rounding up and rounding down adjustments to the nearest one-tenth of the minimum unit of the currency in which the subscription price or redemption price is payable.

Annual Charge: The Management Agreement provides for the Managers to receive from the Fund a weekly fee equal to one fifty-second of five-eighths of one per cent. of the weekly value of the investments of the Fund (calculated on an offer price basis).

Out of these charges the Managers will pay commissions to brokers and other approved agents of one per cent. in respect of allotments arising from applications bearing their stamp. The Managers will also pay fees of the Administrator and of the Investment Advisers.

The agreement with the Custodian allows for a weekly fee, payable by the Fund, of one fifty-second of one-tenth of one per cent. of the weekly value of the investments of the sterling class on an offer price basis, with a minimum fee of £7,500 a year. The fee for other classes of Participating Shares is to be agreed in due course.

The Fund will bear (inter alia) the fees and expenses of the Auditors and of the Custodian, commissions and duties in connection with securities acquired and disposed of by the Fund, taxes payable by the Fund, and the costs of maintaining a listing for Participating Shares on the Stock Exchange. The Fund also bears certain of the out-of-pocket expenses of the Managers as referred to in paragraph E(1) of the Appendix.

Accounts and Reports

It is intended to send audited accounts and reports relating to the Fund half yearly to Shareholders. The first accounts will be made up to the business day immediately following the last Dealing Day in March 1984.

The weekly bid and offer prices for the Participating Shares will be published each day in the *Offshore and Overseas Funds Section* of the London "Financial Times" or in some other suitable London newspaper.

Taxation

The Comptroller of Income Tax in Jersey has confirmed that income of the Fund arising outside Jersey and bank interest arising in Jersey will be exempt from Jersey Income Tax. The Fund's liability to Jersey taxation is therefore limited to Corporation Tax, which is currently £300 per annum. Jersey does not levy taxes upon capital, inheritance, capital gains, gifts, sales or turnover, nor are there estate duties. No Stamp Duty is levied in Jersey on the transfer inter vivos or redemption of shares in the Fund.

The attention of Jersey residents is drawn to the provisions of Article 134A of the Income Tax (Jersey) Law 1961 which may render such residents liable to Jersey Income Tax on undistributed income and profits of the Fund. The attention of Guernsey residents is drawn to the provisions of Section 67 of the Income Tax (Guernsey) Law 1975 which may in certain circumstances counteract the avoidance or reduction of an income tax liability.

The Directors intend to conduct the affairs of the Fund so that it is not resident in the United Kingdom or Jersey.

Shareholders (other than those holding Participating Shares as dealing stock, who are subject to separate rules) who are resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom may, depending on their circumstances and subject as is mentioned below, be liable to capital gains tax or corporation tax at the capital gains rate in respect of gains realised on disposal (or redemption) of Participating Shares.

Applicants who are ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom should also be aware that Section 478 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 (together with Sections 45 and 46 of the Finance Act 1981) may in certain circumstances render them liable to tax in respect of undistributed income and profits of the Fund.

Clearance under Section 464 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 from the provisions of Sections 460 to 467 of the Act (which provide for cancellation of tax advantages from certain transactions in securities) has been given by the United Kingdom Board of Inland Revenue in relation to the issue, sale, redemption, and purchase and conversion of Participating Shares.

While the above references to taxation are believed to be correct at the present time, investors are advised to seek professional advice on their taxation position.

Redemption of Participating Shares

Participating Shares may, except where there is a suspension of the valuation of assets (see "Dealing Days" below), be redeemed on any Dealing Day. The redemption price is defined in the Articles of Association: a summary of the calculation is given in paragraph A of the Appendix. Although the Fund is under an obligation, subject to the provisions of the Articles of Association and of Jersey law, to redeem at the redemption price it has been agreed with the Managers that they may deal with requests for redemption as principals. In such a case the price would be not less than the calculated redemption price. The Managers will be free, subject to the Articles of Association and to Jersey law, to require the Fund to redeem any Participating Shares purchased by the Managers.

To realise all or part of a holding, a shareholder should complete the form on the back of each Share Certificate and send the Certificate to the Managers. The completed form should be received not later than 3.00 p.m. on the business day immediately preceding the relevant Dealing Day in order to qualify for redemption or purchase by the Managers on the Dealing Day. Requests for redemption received late may be held over until the next Dealing Day.

Any amount payable to a Shareholder in connection with requests for redemption will normally be paid in accordance with instructions received or, if this is not practical or no instructions are given, by cheque. In this case the redemption proceeds will be posted to the Shareholder (at his risk) normally not later than seven days following the date on which the redemption (or purchase) takes effect and the date of receipt by the Managers of a duly endorsed Certificate for the shares to be redeemed or purchased.

The Fund is not bound to redeem on any one Dealing Day more than one-fifth of the total number of Participating Shares of any class then in issue. Where the Fund does not redeem all the Participating Shares for which the Fund has received requests for redemption on any one Dealing Day the requests for redemption will be reduced ratably and those Participating Shares not redeemed will be treated as if the request for their redemption had been made in respect of each following Dealing Day until all have been so redeemed, in priority to any later requests for redemption received.

Requests for redemption once made may only be withdrawn in the event of a suspension of valuations.

Compulsory Redemption

If at any time after 1st June 1984 the value of the net assets on an offered basis of any one class of Participating Shares shall, on each Dealing Day within a period of five consecutive weeks, be less than the minimum holding (as the Directors may from time to time determine).

All Participating Shares not previously redeemed will be redeemed by the Fund on 31st December 2083, or if that date is not a Dealing Day on the next following Dealing Day, at the redemption price ruling on the day in question.

The Directors are empowered under the Articles of Association to require the transfer or redemption of any Participating Share which is owned directly or beneficially by any person in breach of any law or requirement of any country or governmental authority or by virtue of which such person is not qualified to hold such share.

Minimum Holding

This is a holding of Participating Shares of an aggregate value (by reference to their Subscription Price) of £2,000 or its equivalent in another currency in which any Participating Share is designated (or such other sum as the Directors may from time to time determine). Subsequent applications by existing Shareholders may be made for holdings valued at £100 or its equivalent in another currency.

Dealing Days

Dealing Days will normally be every Wednesday, or if this day is not a business day the next following business day, or such other day as may from time to time be determined by the Directors. The first Dealing Day after the initial issue will be 10th August 1983 and the assets of the Fund will normally be valued by reference to prevailing prices at 3.00 p.m. on the business day immediately preceding each Dealing Day. However, the Directors may suspend valuation of any class of shares if, in their opinion, it is not reasonably practicable to determine fairly the value of the net assets of that class, or if a breakdown occurs in any of the means normally employed to ascertain such value or for any other reason the value cannot be ascertained. During any period of suspension no Participating Shares may be redeemed nor, other than those already allotted, issued.

Further Information

Further statutory and general information is contained in the Appendix.

APPENDIX

A. SHARE CAPITAL AND RIGHTS

Expressions used below have the meaning ascribed to them in the Articles of Association. The authorised share capital of the Fund is £500,000, divided into 1,000 Founders Shares of £1 each and 49,900,000 unclassified shares of 1p each. The unclassified shares may be issued as Participating Shares or Nominal Shares (see below). At the date hereof no Participating or Nominal Shares have been issued. 1,000 Founders Shares have been issued for cash at par to the Managers.

Founders Shares

Participating Shares have been created so that Participating Shares may be issued (in order to be participating redeemable preference shares, the Participating Shares are required under Jersey Law to have preference over some other class of share capital). The Founders Shares on a poll carry one vote for each share held but do not carry any right to dividends. Founders Shares are issued only to the Managers.

Participating Shares

Participating Shares are participating redeemable preference shares. They are divided into classes according to the currency of the investment in which the proceeds of the issue of each class are invested, except for the class of shares of which the proceeds of issue form the managed fund and where investments may be made denominated in more than one currency. A separate fund of investments is maintained for each class. Each holder of Participating Shares will be entitled, on a poll, to one vote for each share held. Participating Shares have a right to dividends but it is not intended that any dividends will be paid. If any dividends are paid, different amounts of dividends may be payable in respect of different classes of Participating Shares.

First Test: The excitement of centuries is nullified by a pragmatic approach

England still lack confidence in their batting

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

New Zealand, with eight second innings wickets in hand, need 330 runs to beat England. If England failed to win the first Test, they would have to win the second Test. They would have to win the second Test. They would have to win the second Test.

England's second innings of 446 for six declared was accumulated at only 2.35 runs an over - across a fast outfield, in glorious weather, on a pitch which helped the bowlers only insofar as it was taking spin, and despite the fact that for the first time since 1974 three batsmen made hundreds in the same Test innings.

A record opening partnership was a perfect platform from which to attack the New Zealand bowlers. That, though, is not the way England play whether their opponents are India in Kanpur, Australia in Perth, or New Zealand at the Oval. Amis, Denness and Greig were the last three Englishmen to reach three figures in the same innings.

In 1931 the three who did it against New Zealand were Sutcliffe, Hammond and Duleep Singh - at goodness knows what rate per over. Today, weather permitting, New Zealand have 96 overs left in which to make another 330 runs. They, too, have made a start, thanks to Wright and Howarth, who have so far added 104 for the third wicket.

The size of yesterday's crowd, which was the smallest of the four days - it was estimated at between 4,000 and 5,000 - almost certainly had something to do with England's batting on Saturday which, once the opening stand of 223 between Tavaré and Fowler was broken, had won them few friends.

This was the seventh largest first wicket partnership ever made for England, and well

clear of the 147 by Hutton and Simpson at the Oval in 1949, which until now was England's best against New Zealand. Tavaré's hundred, his second for England, was chanceless and always composed; occasionally, even, it was commanding.

Fowler had trouble with Bracewell, bowling what to him were leg breaks. It really did look rather ridiculous, too, when he was run out, carrying his helmet under his arm, like a loaf of bread or a basket of flowers. I ask you! However, Fowler scored his first Test hundred, a great moment in a cricketer's career.

Between lunchtime on Saturday and the close of play, England's performance, if pragmatic in their view, had little to encourage spectators to come again yesterday. They had no doubt decided by then that if they could make 400 or more they would win. They did and I expect they will, and they will say that that is what matters. Others will claim that cricketers are entertainers and that you would never have thought it from the way England batted. What they lack, of course, is much confidence in their batting.

New Zealand, too, are practised at finding a lifeline. By giving England's batsmen very little in the way of loose balls they forced a couple of run-outs. That was good New Zealand cricket. Bracewell and Coney were both admirably accurate and Hadlee picked up two good wickets. Randall's with a perfect bounce.

It was no fun watching Lamb making 48 in three hours and 40 minutes on Saturday. Yesterday morning he just about kept pace with Edmonds. After lunch, with the declaration imminent, he hurried to his second hundred for England. Whatever the tactical situation, Lamb is at his best when putting bat to ball. What for New Zealand had been a holding operation had been astutely conducted by Howarth.

As in New Zealand's first Test, Willis was soon among the wickets when they batted again. Regarding Willis's tally of Test wickets I am sorry to say the scriptures are wrong. I wrote on Saturday morning, because Wisden says so, that when Willis took his fourth wicket in New Zealand's first innings, he drew level with Underwood - 289 wickets each. In fact, Underwood has 297, the eight he took in Sri Lanka somehow escaped the net. Oh my Southerton and my Preston, long ago!

Anyway, in his third over yesterday, Willis had Edgar caught at the wicket by Taylor, celebrating his 42nd birthday. Strudwick was 46 when he played the last of his 28 Test matches for England. Both were born to keep wicket. If Strudwick, because of the habit of his time, might have been more accomplished against spin, I doubt whether he could have dived quite the distance which Taylor does when standing back. Keith Fletcher told me once that so good was Taylor's timing that the ball made no sound going into his gloves.

First time round, the brothers Crowe - failed to score. Yesterday, Jeff, coming in when Edgar was out, made nine before being smartly caught at square short - leg, trying to fend off Willis. That was 26 for two at four o'clock. Willis had not quite shot his bolt. He gave both Wright and Howarth some uncomfortable moments.

Wright needed all his experience and expertise to cope with the ball pitching in the footmarks outside his off-stump. He had marks using them to turn the ball away from him and Edmonds aiming at them from over the wicket and spinning the ball into the bat. There were always two or three fielders close up for the catch. Wright did well to avoid them. And when Willis returned for a last fling Wright picked up runs with drives and deflections. Today is one to look forward to.



Lamb strikes a statuesque pose after pulling a ball to the boundary. Photograph by Chris Cole.

Too soon to wake the Oval's high summer spirits

By Alan Gibson

I cannot become accustomed to the Oval Test being anything but the last. The Lord's Test should come early, while the series is growing and tempers have not risen too high. The Oval should be the climax, hot and noisy, like the trans running down the Harleyford Road. The trans have long gone, but I always feel they are spiritually present at the Oval.

The difference between Lord's and the Oval was once described by, I think, Herbert Farjeon, in some such terms as these (it was in the days when men wore hats, even in warm weather):

At Lord's: "Oh, er, do please excuse me, sir, it's just that, er, your hat if you wouldn't mind, er, the view..."

"I do beg your pardon, sir, my foolish, er, thoughtlessness, so sorry."

At the Oval: "Oy!"

"Ats off!"

Silence.

We have had the heat in this match, not so much in the temper of the players, who have been on their best behaviour most of the time, nor the crowd, most of whom seemed more interested in the golf championship to judge by their transitors, but in the weather itself. I cannot abide London when it is so hot.

A curious business that was on Saturday morning, when

Fowler scored a five - a sing plus a boundary overthrow and since the batsmen had n through twice, was about resume batting from the wro: end. There was quite a lo: delay before they sorted thin out.

Something even odder had pended earlier this season, in u Prudential World Cup match Worcester between West Indi and Zimbabwe. In the evenir with West Indies batting, the was an interruption for h: light and afterwards Richar returned to be wrong end. Wh is more, he was out second b: The only person to notice this time was the BBC score Anthony Gibson, who uses i Frindall system with its doubl checks. It made no difference the result because West Indi won easily, but consider if had happened in a tight match

Theoretically, I suppose, su a happening should invalida all subsequent proceedings. B cricket observes the traditio: maintaining the eveni: for. Wh Warwick Armistice bowl two consecutive overs in a Te match in 1921 and nobo realized it until some time lat it was not suggested the mat should be null and voi. Similarly, Many seven-ball at five-ball overs have be bowled, when concentrat wanders, but once the mome has passed there is no questi of revision.

Scores from the Oval

ENGLAND: First innings 228 (S D Randall 71, R G O Williams 41, 42, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 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RUGBY UNION

Lions expecting another mauling on return today

From Don Cameron, Auckland

New Zealand British Isles 38-16

The British Lions were out to pieces by the All Blacks in the fourth international at Eden Park on Saturday and Jim Telfer, the Lions coach, expects the team to be mauled when he alights at Heathrow Airport this afternoon.

As they poked through the ashes of the heaviest defeat the British Isles suffered at the hands of the All Blacks or anyone else, Willie John McBride, the Lions manager, remarked that this was the finest All Black display he had seen. Telfer, ever the pragmatist, claimed that the 4-0 defeat in the series showed the gap between New Zealand and British rugby and emphasized the need for the four home countries to rethink their concepts of the game.

If such happens then the blemish of British rugby could well surface and testify to the fact that the Lions represented a level of All Black skill and teamwork and exuberant joy which New Zealand, or any other country for that matter, seldom reaches.

It was, in the finest sense, total rugby, surpassing the All Blacks' 23-3 defeat of Wales in the century anniversary three years ago, even if the Welsh that day were a rather better integrated side than were the Lions on Saturday.

The Lions went into the match with spirit and a determination to salvage something from the tour, even if I suspect that Telfer was hoping against hope, realizing that all the hard work at training might not bridge the gap between the teamwork and ability of the opposition and the earnest endeavours of his own men.

Within 15 minutes the Lions were shaken, perhaps shattered, even if they only offered up two penalty goals to the match for the first quarter hour the All Blacks had all the ball, all the command, all the skill as they probed this way and pounded that way, their backs and forwards knitting together impressively.

In those first 15 minutes Loversidge, the Tuscany of half-backs, had the ball safely delivered to him 13 times. Laidlaw, in contrast, had three pieces of possession, and although as comfortable as being offered a hand grenade with the pin out.

Inevitably, the Lions had to crack, first by losing control of a scrum, then by a line-out, which had the ball squaring out for Hobbs to dot down, secondly by a marvellous combined thrust by the All Blacks which had the extra man, Fraser, drawing in Blair and allowing Wilson to break away to the corner and into the record books as the first All Blacks to score 17 tries in an international.

By this time, 30 minutes into the game, the All Blacks led 16-3 and such was their command back and forward that the match was already won. It only remained to find out by how much. So the Lions, for all their bravado in the tackle, had to endure, and four more times to stand behind their line as the merciless Hewson kicked for conversion.

Poker, at last given power to show his wonderful talents, floated a perfect chip ahead of Wilson and that was that. Hewson pushed a little kick ahead and as Campbell in the fullback position (he had a 50 per cent injury) and Evans debated who would retrieve it, Hewson glided between them and raced away to the posts.

A thunderous All Black forward charge to the line had Hewson's scrum half, the referee, and a sparring between the posts. As the final indignity, not softened by Evans's late penalty goal, the Lions tried to run from their 22, the ball was lost behind Ackerley (receiving a concussion) and Wilson had only to tap the ball over the line for the try. Besides scoring a try, Hewson provided four conversions and two penalty goals for 18 points.

So 54,000 New Zealanders drifted off in various states of ecstasy. Balaun, the All Black captain, an hour later was still starry-eyed with the wonder of it all and the Lions went away to the harsh history of the record books.

It might be a comfort for them to be told that their opponents were eight years distant from the side who had struggled through the errors of the first international, the gale of the second and the icy swamp of the third.

It would have taken better teams than the 1983 Lions to claw their way back into the game after the shattering impact of that early All Black opening. This was Rolfe's rugby.

Sevens All Blacks were spirited on to a place yesterday bound for centenary matches in South Africa. About 45 anti-apartheid demonstrators staged a powerful protest at Auckland airport. The players, including the Maori, Poles, and the Fijian-born Fraser, secretly boarded the aircraft.

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Before Lord Justice Stephenson, Lord Justice O'Connor and Lord Justice Goff

[Judgment delivered July 14]

In assessing damages recoverable by the estate of a deceased for his future loss of earnings under the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1934 the approach to the calculation of the deceased's living expenses should not be the same as when assessing those expenses for the purposes of calculating a dependency under the Fatal Accidents Act 1976 and the deduction which had to be made from the net loss of earnings for the "lost years" would normally be greater than the deduction under the 1976 Act.

The Court of Appeal so held in allowing appeals by *Empress Motors Ltd* against an award of damages to Mrs Susan Harris by Mr Justice Goff on January 21, 1982 (1983) WLR 65 and by *Crown Poultry Packers Ltd* against an award of damages to Mr John Cole and Mr Albert Cole by Mr Justice Goff on February 2, 1983. The cases would go back for reassessment.

Mr Charles Whitty, QC and Mr Julian Hooper for *Empress Motors Ltd*; Mr Patrick Bennett, QC and Mr John Jackson for *Crown Poultry Packers Ltd*; Mr Michael Ogden, QC and Mr John Stevenson for *Crown Poultry Packers*; Mr Christopher Sumner for the *Coles*.

LORD JUSTICE O'CONNOR said that the two cases raised questions on the assessment of damages where the court had to value the earning capacity of the injured person whose expectation of life had been shortened. In both cases the injured person had died as a result of injuries received in accidents caused by the defendants' negligence.

How should the deduction which had to be made from the net loss of earnings for the lost years be calculated? One solution, at least in cases where there was a collateral claim by the dependent widow, was to make the same deduction as was made when assessing the deceased's living expenses. That had been done by the judges in the present cases.

A second solution at first instance had been the "savings only" approach in *Yates v Yates* (unreported, December 17, 1980) where living expenses were given a wide meaning, namely, all expenditure except savings, but savings were to include expenditure generating wealth such as mortgage repayments.

The third, "available surplus" solution in *White v London Transport Executive* (1982) 1 QBR 489 where the available surplus was deemed to be what remained after deducting from the net earnings the cost of maintaining the deceased in his station of life, would be returned to later.

First, that the ingredients that went to make up "living expenses" were the same whether the victim was young or old, single or married, with or without dependants.

Second, that the sum to be deducted as living expenses was the proportion of the victim's net earnings that he spent to maintain himself at the standard of life appropriate to his case.

Third, that any sums expended to maintain or benefit others did not form part of the victim's living expenses and were not to be deducted from the net earnings.

The hidden difficulty in the second and third principles could be illustrated by the example of a bachelor living in a flat, where the rent, rates and heating were undoubtedly part of his living expenses.

If he married a wife without income who came to live in the flat, it would be impossible to say that the expenditure had suddenly ceased to be part of the husband's living expenses, yet the *Fatal Accidents Act* solution would lead to the result that he saved or spent exclusively for the maintenance of others did not form part of his living expenses.

Any proportion that he spent exclusively on himself did, in the result, mean that a proportion of the earnings expended on shared living expenses, which in practice would be found to be limited to the cost of housing, a *pro rata* part of that proportion should be allocated for deduction.

His Lordship realised that in so rejecting the straight *Fatal Accidents Act* solution he was making a considerable body of judicial opinion in the Queen's Bench Division final or on the "due and payable" date.

Section 127(1) and (5) were the crucial provisions. Mr Whitman said that all the conditions for a valid claim had been satisfied by the taxpayer company and the amount of the repayment had been agreed with the inspector before the hearing in the *Inspector of Taxes v ICI Petroleum Ltd* (1982) 1 QBR 489.

Section 127(1) of the Finance Act 1981 provided for a deduction for SPD in computing the amount of liability to corporation tax.

Section 127(5) provided that "Where, because of a deduction made under subsection (1) above in computing for corporation tax the amount of a company's income of any kind, the amount of advance corporation tax which can be set against the company's liability to corporation tax for an accounting period is less than the amount of advance corporation tax which could have been set against that liability if the deduction had not been made, then, if a claim in that behalf is made by the company not later than the end of the accounting period, the amount of advance corporation tax equal to the difference shall be repaid to the company."

Section 17(1) and (3) of the Oil Taxation Act 1975 contained similar provisions relating to PRT.

SPD was abolished by section 132 of the Finance Act 1982.

Mr Robert Carnwath for the Crown; Mr Peter Whitman, QC for the taxpayer company.

MR JUSTICE PETER GIBSON said that the sole question was whether at the hearing of the case before the commissioners in August 1982 the taxpayer company's right to repayment of SPD had already arisen. It depended that it had.

The Crown argued that the right to repayment arose on the making of an assessment to corporation tax for the relevant period or, in the alternative, on the date when the assessment was made.

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HORIZONS

The Times Guide to career training

Be prepared for false starts

Do not despair if the job of your dreams, or indeed no job at all has materialized when the time comes to leave university. It is not an end to all prospect of a worthwhile career if you have not been taken on by one of the handful of large organizations who go on the academic milk round every year. The only problem in finding a niche in companies which do not regularly recruit graduates is that it requires initiative in identifying an appropriate employer and convincing him or her of your usefulness.

Most of the graduates we interviewed in compiling this series of articles found the process to be one of trial and error. The examples we have chosen happen to be self-employment, the public relations side of communications and a medium-sized engineering company. But they could equally have involved building societies, selling, market research, or trade associations. These are all areas which traditionally have taken on more school leavers and "school of life" students than graduates as raw recruits.

In such organizations there is frequently no clearly defined path for progression from trainee to management. It is therefore extremely difficult to trace lines of status and responsibility from the outside. This may mean several false starts before the recruit can find a job ladder which he or she wants to climb. Once the

In a series of four articles, Patricia Tisdall will be writing about alternative careers for graduates who have either not found a job, or who have to look again for employment, making use of experience and qualifications gained in other fields.

ladder has been identified, however, intelligent persistence usually pays off in getting an entry - particularly if the applicant can narrow the gap between abilities and job requirements in the intervals between refusals.

Identifying the requirements of a job is often an intelligence test in itself. Specifications in advertisements are frequently misleading. Personnel and careers advisers tend to talk in terms which are too broad to be of much help and job labels are worse than useless. The best way is to treat the search for employment as an academic exercise and apply the same disciplines.

Talk to as many people working in as many different organizations as possible and try to observe them in their working environment. Parents may be as good a starting point as any - if only because they have a vested interest in helping their offspring towards economic independence. It is surprising how many youngsters do not actually know what responsibilities their parents carry away from

home. Yet parents can not only provide material for work study, but also introductions to colleagues and friends in other fields.

Once inside an organization, canteens can make useful observation posts from which to examine culture and hierarchy, and also to collect introductions for further research. Most people enjoy talking about their jobs and may be prepared to give demonstrations. These should show the sort of practical skills - dealing with telephone queries, entering data on a computer terminal, setting up meetings etc. which a prospective applicant might find worthwhile to acquire.

It is hard to remember, when you have just finished your finals, but to most employers a degree mainly represents proof of intelligence plus ability to work to a defined objective. Employers seeking workhorse graduates are extremely wary of aspirant chiefs. This is one reason why a methodical approach to a job application, backed by sensible research and some personal ingenuity, is much more likely to produce results than a blanket spread of pre-printed curriculum vitae posted to anonymous recipients.

Next Week: case histories of four graduates hoping to work in public relations, who are all now taking part in an experimental training programme.

Entering an uncertain world

Our elders tend to warn, during our years in education, that "you'll have to change when you get a real job." We are usually told that we must be more conformist in our dress, grooming, speech, timekeeping and social behaviour; show greater respect for authority; and must work long and regular hours, relieved by holidays which are far shorter than those we now enjoy.

The extent of these particular changes is usually much exaggerated - and, of course, we adapt to them quickly and easily, but we are rarely warned about the most fundamental changes of all which are concerned with the way in which we work. Even most employers fail to explain these changes, so our awareness of them tends to develop only slowly during our early years in work.

In school and higher education the end result of our work is to be able to provide "ideal answers" to given problems. The syllabus we follow ensures that we are given access to all the information we are likely to need to answer the questions which may be put to us. We are also given guidance on the reliability of our information sources - so we usually know if a particular statement is a fact or an opinion, or if an explanation of some phenomenon is based on a rigorously proven "law" or is only a hypothesis. If we are given a piece of academic work to do, we are normally given adequate time to complete it satisfactorily.

Philip Schofield examines the transition from exact education to the compromise of work

The world of employment, particularly in industry and commerce, is very different. The questions we face cannot be confined within a predetermined syllabus because the world within which organizations have to work is constantly changing. We rarely have access to all the information we need to produce answers which will be one hundred per cent right.

Often we cannot accurately assess the reliability of our information sources. We rarely have enough time to evaluate all the information available to us before we have to arrive at an answer. Thus we must often be satisfied with producing the best answer we can within the time and from the information available to us.

In education the answers we produce are the end product of our work. In employment we use the answers we produce to make decisions which will lead to action. Often decisions cannot be readily reversed - so we must then make them work even if we subsequently discover that better alternatives were available to us. We have to live with the consequences of our decisions.

In the certain world of education we can expect to be penalized for making mistakes. In the uncertain world of employment it is usually argued that the person who never made a mistake, never made a decision. The successful person is often defined as one who makes more right decisions than wrong, and who never makes the same mistake twice.

So in moving from education to employment, we move from a world of relative certainty to one of considerable uncertainty - within which we are expected to take calculated risks.

As students we work alone and to personal targets. If occasionally we work with others, it is usually with a peer group of our own choice. At work we normally work within a team which is not of our choosing and to shared objectives. Our individual work affects and is affected by others. We must clearly understand how our own function interacts with those of others and with the organization as a whole. To achieve the willing collaboration of the team, we must combine the ability to argue our own point of view assertively and persuasively and the ability to listen and learn from others - making compromises when necessary.

It is this transition from solitary effort in a certain world to collaborative risk-taking which is at the heart of the move from education to employment.

Graduate Appointments

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Both schemes are open to exceptional young men and women of good character and personality - but students taking examinations in 1983 are not eligible. Have a word with your Careers Teacher or Careers Officer and then get things moving by contacting The Manager, Group Graduate Recruitment, Midland Bank plc, Courtwood House, Silver Street Head, Sheffield S1 3RD.



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